

## Unit (1)

### Visitors to Egypt

#### Lesson (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
bazaar	بازار	hotel	فندق
police station	قسم الشرطة	modern	حديث
snorkeling	سباحة تحت الماء	comfortable	مريح
tourist information centre	مركز ارشاد سياحي	information	معلومات
youth hostel	نزل - فندق شباب	find out	يكتشف - يعرف
windsurfing	ركوب الأمواج	middle	وسط
Hurghada	الغردقة	part	جزء
spring	الربيع	city	مدينة
wonderful	رائع	beaches	شواطئ
holiday	أجازة	windy	عاصف - كثير الرياح
different	مختلف	definitely	بالتأكيد - لازم
camp	معسكر	try	يحاول - يجرب
stay in	يقيم في	boat trip	رحلة بالقارب
island	جزيرة	forget	ينسى
scuba diving	الغوص تحت الماء	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية
around	حول - حوالى	sailing	الابحار
go fishing	يذهب للصيد	market	السوق
best	أفضل	breathe	يتنفس
guidebook	دليل - كتيب	weather	الطقس

#### Lesson (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
swimming	السباحة	near	قريب من
sports	العب رياضية	museum	متحف
tour	جوله	remember	يتذكر
ancient	قديم	traditional	تقليدي - عادي
site	موقع	food	طعام
recommend	يوصي بـ	are lost	يضل الطريق - يتوه



suggest	يقترح	Excuse me!	معذرة
recommendation	توصية	look for	يبحث عن
remind	يذكر	serve food	يقدم الطعام
trip	رحلة قصيرة	good idea	فكرة جيدة
interested in	مهتم بـ	interesting	مثير
tourists	سائحون	crafts	مصنوعات يدوية
start	يبدأ	sounds	يبدو - أصوات
café	مقهى	opposite	مقابل
really	حقا	visitor	زائر

### Definitions

bazaar	بازار	a market or a group of shops to buy souvenirs
police station	قسم الشرطة	an office for people who catch thieves
snorkeling	الغطس تحت الماء	swimming with equipment so that you can breathe with your head in water
tourist information centre	مركز ارشاد سياحي	an office where you can find out about a city or an area
youth hostel	بيت شباب	an inexpensive place where young people can stay when they are travelling
assistant	مساعد	a person who helps you in a shop

### Function Box

Asking for recommendations	Giving recommendations
طلب الاقتراح	اعطاء اقتراح
Do you recommend -----?	* I recommend-----
What/where do you suggest-----?	* I suggest-----
What is the best place to-----?	* The best place to----- is -----
Is there a good place to-----?	* You can -----



hotel	فندق	youth hostel	نزل - بيت للشباب
stay in	يقيم في	stay with	يقيم مع
than	أكثر من	then	ثم
middle	وسط	medal	ميدالية
part	جزء	port	ميناء
too	أيضا (آخر الاثبات)	either	أيضا (آخر النفي)
trip	رحلة قصيرة	journey	رحلة طويلة
voyage	رحلة بحرية	flight	رحلة جوية
boat	قارب	bought	اشترى
from	من	form	شكل - استمارة
thank	يشكر	think	يعتقد - يفكر
look for	يبحث عن	look at	ينظر الى
interested in	مهتم	keen on	حريص على
site	موقع	sight	البصر
souvenir	هدية تذكارية	present	هدية
café	مقهى	coffee	قهوة

### Language Notes

#### 1 – a place for a holiday مكان لقضاء الأجازة

Hurghada is a good place for a holiday.

#### 2 – stay in/at يقيم في

يقيم مع stay with

There are many places to stay in.

He stays with his family.

#### 3 – much cheaper than أكثر رخصا من

Youth hostels are much cheaper than hotels.



4 – in the middle of في وسط

The bank is in the middle of the city.

5 – beach شاطيء او بلاج

bank ضفة نهر أو بحيرة

Hurghada has many beautiful Beaches.

We walked along the bank of the Nile.

6 - go + v+ing يذهب لـ

go diving

go swimming

go scuba diving

go shopping

We will go swimming tomorrow.

7 – It is best to من الأفضل أن

It is best to revise early.

8 – present هدية

prize جائزة

souvenirs هدايا تذكارية

They gave her a lot of presents on her birthday.

Ahmed Zewail won the Noble Prize.

Tourist can buy souvenirs at bazaars.

9 – Have a great time يقضى وقت سعيد أو رائع

Thanks, have a great time!

10 - are lost= get lost يضل الطريق

Those tourists are lost.

11 - look for يبحث عن

look after يعتنى بـ

look forward to يتطلع الى

They are looking for the book.

Mothers look after babies.

I am looking forward to visiting Mecca.



## 12 - Journey رحله طويله

trip رحلة قصيرة أو عمل

flight رحله جوية

voyage رحله بحرية

picnic نزهه على الأقدام

tour جوله سياحية

**My father went on a business trip.**

**Our voyage by ship was interesting.**

**The flight by plane was comfortable.**

## 13 – suggest(recommend) + v+ ing = suggest that + فاعل + مصدر

**He suggested watching TV.**

**He suggested that we watch TV.**

## 14 – recommend a tour with يوصي او يقترح جوله مع

**Do you recommend a tour with a guide?**

## 15 - tell ---- about يخبر او يحكى عن

**Guides can tell you a lot of things about a place.**

## 16 – want to + مصدر يريد أن

**We want to go shopping.**

## 17 – sound+ صفة يبدو

sound صوت شيء

voice صوت بشري

**The film sounds good.**

**I can hear Basant's voice.**

## 18 – too (as well) أيضا في الاثبات

either أيضاً في النفي

**I like football, too.**

**She didn't eat fish, either.**



go	visit
shopping	an ancient site
to a concert	historical building
on a tour	the old town
for a walk	a bazaar

## ٢٠ - معلومة هامة جداً

- ١ - الالعاب الرياضية التى تلعب بالكرة تأخذ (play) مثل (football – tennis)
- ٢ - الالعاب الرياضية التى تنتهى ب (ing) تأخذ (go) مثل (swimming – diving)
- ٣ - الالعاب الرياضية العنيفة تأخذ (do) حتى لو كانت منتهية ب (ing) مثل (judo – boxing – wrestling)

## Reading Text

Dear Catherine,

I am so happy to hear that you and your family are visiting Hurghada in the spring! It is a wonderful place for a holiday. There is a lot to do and many different places to stay. You can camp, stay in a hotel or in the new youth hostel. It is very modern and comfortable, but much cheaper than the hotels. You can find out information at the tourist information centre. You should go there when you arrive. It is next to the police station in the middle of the new part of the city.

Hurghada has some beautiful beaches. When it is windy, you should definitely try windsurfing, too. Take a boat trip to the islands around Hurghada. You can go scuba diving or snorkeling . You can also go fishing from a boat.

You shouldn't walk too much in the sun. It is best to visit places early in the morning. Don't forget to go to the bazaar in the old part of the city. It is a good place to buy souvenirs.

Have a great time!

Salma



## Tapescript

**Tarek:**

Look father! Those tourists are lost.

**Father:**

Yes, we should help them. Excuse me! Do you need any help?

**Woman:**

Oh, thank you! We are looking for the tourists information Centre.

**Father:**

It is not far from here, but it is closed today. Can we help you?

**Man:**

Thank you ! It is our first trip to Egypt, you see. There is so much to see and do here. We don't know what to do first! We are interested in all the ancient sites and famous places. Where do you suggest we start?

**Father:**

I suggest that you visit the museum. It is a good place to learn all about the things you will see at the ancient sites.

**Woman:**

That is a good idea. When we are at ancient site, do you recommend a tour with a guide?

**Father:**

That is a very good idea. The guides can tell you a lot of interesting things about a place. I also recommend you buy a guidebook. You can buy one at the tourist information centre tomorrow when it opens.

**Man:**

Ok. We also want to go shopping. What is the best place to buy souvenirs? Do you recommend going to the bazaar?

**Tarek:**

Yes, you should go to the bazaar in the old part of the city. There are lots of crafts to buy there.

**Woman:**

That sounds good. Oh, one more thing. Is there a good place to eat near the museum? It is nearly lunchtime and we are really hungry.

**Father:**

The best place to try traditional Egyptian food is the café opposite the museum... Have a good day.

**Man:**

You too. Thank you very much!



**1 – Finish the following dialogue:**

Ali is talking to a tourist:

**Ali** : Welcome to Egypt!

**Tourist** : Thank you.

**Ali** : (1)-----?

**Tourist** : I come from England.

**Ali** : (2)-----?

**Tourist** : No, this is my second visit.

**Ali** : How do you like Egypt?

**Tourist** : (3)-----

**Ali** : I wish you good luck.

**Tourist** : (4)-----

**2 – Write what you would say:**

- 1 – You recommend visiting the museum.
- 2 – Your friend is going outside. It is raining.
- 3 – You advise your brother not to smoke.
- 4 – You meet a tourist for the first time.
- 5 – You suggest watching a football match.
- 6 – Your friend recommends writing an e-mail but you disagree.
- 7 – You suggest a place to buy souvenirs.
- 8 – Your friend suggests swimming and you agree.
- 9 – You recommend studying English.
- 10 – You are asked about the nationality of Mohamed Salah.

**3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:**

Once a train stopped at a small station and a woman opened the window. There was a boy outside and the woman said to him , I don't want to get out of the train as I am old and I can't walk fast. Please , run to the station Cafeteria and get me an ice cream and get one for yourself, too. Here is one pound."

The boy came back before the train moved again. He was eating an ice cream. He ran to the woman's window, gave her fifty piastres and said, " I am awfully sorry madam, there was only one ice cream in the Cafeteria. Here's the one fifty piastres."

**A) Answer the following questions :**

- 1- Where did the train stop ?
- 2- What did the woman ask the boy to do?
- 3- Why couldn't the woman go to the Cafeteria?

**B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

4- the boy came back a few seconds -----

a - when the train moved

b – before the train moved

c – after the train moved

d – the moment the train moved)

5- The boy bought -----

a – one ice cream

b – two ice creams

c – no ice cream

d – a cup of tea





#### 4 – Choose the correct answer:

1. Alexandria is a good ----- for a holiday.  
a. place                      b. hotel                      c. studio                      d. palace
2. When he was young, he stayed----- his family.  
a. at                      b. for                      c. in                      d. with
3. There are many beautiful -----in Hurghada for tourists.  
a . desert                      b. beaches                      c. snakes                      d. cups
4. How about ----- scuba diving?  
a . going                      b. go                      c. to go                      d. went
5. It is ----- to find a comfortable hotel.  
a. a best                      b. best                      c. a most                      d. besting
6. Tourists can buy ----- at bazaars.  
a – prizes                      b. bread                      c. souvenirs                      d. food
7. Some tourists were ----- last week. The police didn't find them.  
a. lose                      b – happy                      c. energetic                      d. lost
8. The tourists were looking ----- a comfortable hotel.  
a – for                      b – after                      c. into                      d. like
9. Our ----- by plane was very long.  
a – voyage                      b. picnic                      c. cruise                      d. flight
10. Basant suggested that Ali ----- a holiday.  
a. take                      b. takes                      c. taking                      d – took
11. Salma suggested ----- diving.  
a. go                      b. going                      c. goes                      d. went
12. Ayman wanted----- shopping on Friday.  
a. to go                      b. go                      c. going                      d. goes
13. Ehab likes fish . I like it-----,  
a – either                      b. neither                      c. too                      d. as well as
14. You can take a boat to go -----  
a. fishing                      b. windsurfing                      c. scuba diving                      d. running
15. The youth hostel is ----- expensive than a hotel.  
a. as                      b. more                      c. many                      d. less
16. We went on a ----- by plane.  
a. voyage                      b. flight                      c. walk                      d. picnic to
17. A museum is a good place to learn about ----- things  
a. future                      b. new                      c. ancient                      d. new
18. There are a lot of ----- buildings in Egypt.  
a. history                      b. historical                      c. historian                      d. historically



19. Tourists should visit the old sites , it means -----  
 a. new                      b. modern                      c. ancient                      d. fashionable
20. Let's go to a ----- to hear some music.  
 a. concrete                      b. concert                      c. funeral                      d. pharmacy
21. I am ----- a quiz about football.  
 a. doing                      b. do                      c. does                      d. did
22. The ----- of Egypt is the pound.  
 a. country                      b. currency                      c. flag                      d. song
23. ----- is a sport you can do on the water.  
 a. judo                      b. karate                      c. windsurfing                      d. football
24. A tourist----- is a building where tourists can find out about a place.  
 a. guide                      b. information centre                      d. bazaar                      d. cinema
25. An inexpensive place to stay on holiday means -----  
 a. bazaar                      b. youth hostel                      c. museum                      d. hotel
26. A ----- is a place where you can go shopping.  
 a. mosque                      b. carriage                      c. tower                      d. bazaar
27. ----- is an underwater activity.  
 a. snorkeling                      b. table tennis                      c. picnic                      d. driving
- 28 – Do you recommend going to the----- to buy souvenirs?  
 a. hotel                      b. hostel                      c. museum                      d. bazaar
- 29 – Look! The tourists are-----  
 a. lose                      b. losing                      c. lost                      d. loses
- 30 – I want to ----- judo.  
 a. do                      b. go                      c. play                      d. swim

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على يوتيوب

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<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCz mpvoYYMvOdHH7MDsp 0hQ/featured?view as=subscriber>



## اعطاء النصيحة Giving advice

لإعطاء النصيحة نستخدم كل من ( **should – shouldn't + inf** ) بمعنى يجب أن او فكرة جيدة أن تفعل أو لا تفعل الشيء : -

- 1 – You **should** go now. = it is a good idea to go now.
- 2 – You **shouldn't** arrive late. = it is not a good idea to arrive late.
- 3 – Tourists **should** wear sun cream when it is very hot.
- 4 – You **shouldn't** watch too much Television.

٢ – التعبيرات الآتية تستخدم أيضا لإعطاء النصيحة بمعنى ( **should – shouldn't** )

<b>should</b>	<b>shouldn't</b>
<b>Ought to .....</b>	<b>ought not to .....</b>
<b>If I were you, I would.....</b>	<b>if I were you, I wouldn't.....</b>
<b>It is a good idea to .....</b>	<b>it is not a good idea to.....</b>
<b>You had better + inf</b>	<b>You had better not + inf.....</b>
<b>I advise you to.....</b>	<b>I advise you not to .....</b>
<b>My advice is to.....</b>	<b>My advice is not to.....</b>
<b>The best thing is to.....</b>	<b>the best thing is not to.....</b>

### Examples

1. You **should** help the poor.  
= If I were you , I **would** help the poor.  
= I **advise** you to help the poor.  
= You **ought to** help the poor.

2. You **shouldn't** waste time.  
= If I were you, I **wouldn't** waste time.  
= I advise you **not to** waste time.  
= You **ought not to** waste time.

٣ – معلومه هامة عندما نتحدث عن النصيحة في الماضي نستخدم الشكل الآتي

**should + have + P.P.** كان ينبغي أن يفعل الشيء  
**shouldn't + have + P.P.** ما كان ينبغي أن يفعل الشيء

He **should have studied** hard. = He **didn't study** hard.  
She **shouldn't have lost** her money. = She **lost** her money.

**1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d**

- 1 – You.....walk too much in the sun. It is very dangerous.  
a. should                      b. must                      c. shouldn't                      d. can
- 2 – We.....definitely try some windsurfing. It is a good idea.  
a. mustn't                      b. should                      c. shouldn't                      d. can't
- 3 – You ..... go now , the bus goes in ten minutes.  
a. would better                      b. mustn't                      c. shouldn't                      d. should
- 4 – Tourists should..... sun cream.  
a. wore                      b. wear                      c. wearing                      d. to wear
- 5 – You .....watch too much television it is bad for you.  
a. can                      b. shouldn't                      c. should                      d. must
- 6- I ..... you to come on time.  
a. advise                      b. advice                      c. advising                      d. advises
- 7 – You..... to study hard.  
a. ought                      b. should                      c. had better                      d. shouldn't
- 8 – Children..... drink water from dirty canals.  
a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. can                      d. could
- 9 – Tourists..... try some Egyptian food. It is delicious.  
a. should                      b. ought not to                      c. shouldn't                      d. can't
- 10 – We .....stay in the sun for too long.  
a. should                      b. shouldn't                      c. must                      d. shall
- 11 – You..... buy a guidebook before you go to a city for the first time.  
a. would better                      b. ought                      c. shouldn't                      d. should
- 12 – Kawthar ..... study hard for her exams.  
a. should                      b. shouldn't                      c. mustn't                      d. ought not to
- 13 – You ..... take photos of people unless you ask them first.  
a. must                      b. can                      c. shouldn't                      d. should
- 14 – You ----- leave your possessions on a bus.  
a. must                      b. should                      c. shouldn't                      d. ought to
- 15 – You ----- always carry your passport in other countries.  
a. should                      b. shouldn't                      c. couldn't                      d. doesn't
- 16 – When you go diving, you ..... tell people where you are going.  
a. mustn't                      b. shouldn't                      c. should                      d. ought
- 17 – You .....swim too far from the boat.  
a. should                      b. shouldn't                      c. ought                      d. had better
- 18 – You .....stay under the water for too long  
a. shouldn't                      b. should                      c. must                      d. ought
- 19 – You .....look out for dangerous sharks.  
a. should                      b. ought                      c. would better                      d. shouldn't
- 20 – He ..... hard last week.  
a. should study                      b. should have studied  
c. shouldn't have studied                      d. shouldn't study



## 2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – You ought to study hard. (should)

**You should study hard.**

2 – He didn't arrive early. (shouldn't)

**He shouldn't have arrived late.**

3 – You should work to a plan. (If I were you)

**If I were you, I would work to a plan.**

4 – My advice is to take a taxi. (should)

**You should take a taxi.**

5 – They should do their best. (ought)

**They ought to do their best.**

6 – If I were you , I would buy some souvenirs. (advise)

**I advise you to buy some souvenirs.**

7 – He didn't arrive on time. (should)

**He should have arrived on time.**

8 – She lost her money. (shouldn't)

**She shouldn't have lost her money.**

9 – It is a good idea to buy a new car. (should)

**You should buy a new car.**

10 – I advise you to leave this city. (advice)

**My advice is to leave this city.**

11 – He shouldn't have taken the money. (took)

**He took the money.**

12 – You should behave well. ('d better)

**You'd better behave well.**

13 – It is not a good idea to play with fire. (shouldn't)

**You shouldn't play with fire.**

14 – He advised me not to come late. (advice)

**His advice is not to come late.**

15 – He didn't revise for the exam. (should)

**He should have revised for the exam.**

## 3 – Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :

**“Your last trip”**



انتظروا حل تمارين الوحدة الاولى على القناة ان شاء الله

للمزيد تابعنا على اليوتيوب قناة **Ze English**



**Ze English**

اشترك وقل الجرس يصلك المزيد على قناة

## Unit (2)

### Books and reading

#### Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
adventure	مغامرة	schoolwork	عمل – مهام مدرسية
character	شخصية	pages	صفحات
weak	ضعيف	the least	الأقل
summary	ملخص	amount	كمية
tremble	يرتعش	travelling	السفر
detective	محقق – مخبري سري	true	حقيقي – صحيح
historical	تاريخي	facts	حقائق
review	مقال نقدي	the world	العالم
title	عنوان كتاب – لقب شخص	comparison	مقارنة
stories	قصص	quantity	كمية
popular	مشهور	pharaohs	الفراعنة
solve	يحل	ancient	قديم
problems	مشكلات	tourists	السياح
interest	اهتمام	tour guide	مرشد سياحي

#### Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
wind	الرياح	shake	يهتز
blow	تهب	suddenly	فجأة
leaves	اوراق الشجر	warm	دافئ
tired	مرهق – متعب	a light	مصباح
die	يموت	towards	نحو
food	طعام	realize	يدرك
the desert	الصحراء	finally	في النهاية
another	آخر	safe	آمن
How far	كم المسافة	express	يعبر عن
the nearest	الأقرب	feelings	مشاعر
road	طريق	the end	نهاية
go down	تغرب الشمس	excited	مثار – فرحان
frightened	خائف – مرعوب	alone	بمفرده
writer	كاتب	feel about	يشعر بشأن
the same	نفس	quite	الى حد ما
way	طريقة	century	قرن
abroad	بالخارج	make friends	يكون أصدقاء



## Definitions

<b>title</b>	the name given to a book, play, etc. عنوان كتاب او مسرحية
<b>review</b>	writing which gives your opinion about a book or film. مقال نقدي
<b>historical</b>	relating to the past تاريخي
<b>detective</b>	a police officer whose job is to discover information about crimes and catch criminals محقق او مخبر سري
<b>adventure</b>	something unusual, exciting and may be dangerous. مغامرة
<b>character</b>	a person in a book, play, film, etc. شخصية
<b>weak</b>	not strong ضعيف
<b>summary</b>	a text that gives the most important information about something ملخص
<b>tremble</b>	shake a little when you are afraid, worried or excited يرتعش - يهتز
<b>novel</b>	a long story that is written رواية

## Function Box

### Expressing feelings التعبير عن المشاعر

- I feel/felt + صفة
- Did the story make you feel+ صفة ?
- How did you feel when-----?
- It made me feel-----?
- How do you feel about-----?
- I don't feel ----- .

### Stop Here !!!

<b>weak</b>	ضعيف	<b>week</b>	اسبوع
<b>review</b>	مقال نقدي	<b>view</b>	منظر
<b>title</b>	لقب / عنوان كتاب	<b>address</b>	عنوان سكن
<b>leaves</b>	أوراق الشجر	<b>leaves</b>	يفادر
<b>desert</b>	صحراء	<b>dessert</b>	حلو / حلوى
<b>realizes</b>	يدرك	<b>recognize</b>	يتعرف على
<b>go down</b>	ينزل	<b>go up</b>	يصعد
<b>frightened</b>	خائف - مرعوب	<b>frightening</b>	مخيف / مرعب
<b>writer</b>	كاتب	<b>waiter</b>	جرسون
<b>quiet</b>	هاديء	<b>quite</b>	الى حد ما
<b>abroad</b>	بالخارج	<b>aboard</b>	على السفينة
<b>century</b>	قرن (١٠٠ عام)	<b>decade</b>	عقد (١٠ سنوات)
<b>a light</b>	ولاعه / كشف	<b>light</b>	خفيف
<b>alone</b>	بمفرده (دون مساعده)	<b>lonely</b>	يشعر بالوحدة





**1 – Let's + مصدر -----**

**= How about + v + ing-----?**

**Let's choose a book to read.**

**How about choosing a book to read?**

**2 – history التاريخ**

**historian مؤرخ**

**My favourite subject is history.**

**He writes about history, he is a historian.**

**3 – historic تاريخي او مهم في التاريخ**

**historical يحكى عن التاريخ مثل كتاب او قصة**

**There are a lot of historical stories.**

**4 – like + v+ ing -----**

**would like to + مصدر**

**I like watching TV.**

**I would like to watch TV.**

**5 – take + وقت + to + مصدر يستغرق وقت**

**= spend + وقت + V+ing**

**I will take 2 hours to do homework.**

**I will spend 2 hours doing homework.**

**6 – title عنوان كتاب او لقب شخص**

**address عنوان سكن**

**The title of the book is Black Beauty.**

**My address is 30 Orabi Street, Cairo.**

**7 – review مقاله نقدية عن**

**view منظر طبيعي**

**I have read a review of that book.**

**I like natural views.**

**8 – like يحب – مثل**

**I like football.**

**He is walking like a lion.**

9 – desert صحراء

dessert حلوى

He was lost in the desert.

We have dessert after lunch.

10 – the last الأخير

last يدوم – يستمر

The last time he visited Aswan was in 2010.

His water won't last for long.

11 – light ضوء – خفيف

a light مصباح – كشاف

It is not heavy, it is light.

He is carrying a light.

12 – finally في النهاية

final نهائي

Finally, help has arrived.

The final match will be tomorrow.

13 – realize يدرك او يفهم

recognize يتعرف على شكل شخص او مكان

When I went home, I realized that I lost my money.

I didn't recognize Al, because he was abroad for long.

14 – gone to ذهب وما زال هناك

been to ذهب لمكان وعاد

She has gone to the market. مازالت في السوق

She has been to the market. عادت من السوق

15 – make + feel يجعله يشعر بـ + مفعول

It makes me feel excited.

16 – alone بمفرده

lonely يشعر بالوحدة

He was alone in the desert.

He feels lonely although he has a big family.

17 – very + صفة

very + حال

He is very good.

He plays very well.



18 – quite الى حد ما

quiet هاديء

quit خروج – هروب

It is quite hot today.

The place is quiet not noisy.

### Reading Text

**Tarek:**

I have some time before my next lesson. Let's choose a book to read.

**Omar:**

There are lots of historical stories here, but there are few detective stories.

**Tarek:**

That is because detective stories are more popular, aren't they? People like trying to solve the problems before the detective. People have less interest in historical stories.

**Omar:**

Detective stories are too long. I have little time to read this year because I have more schoolwork. So I want a book with fewer pages than a detective story.

**Tarek:**

This book has the fewest number of pages and will take you the least amount of time to read.

**Omar:**

Tarek , that book is about travelling, isn't it?

**Tarek:**

True! This is good. Its title is Ten Facts about the World.

**Omar:**

I read a review of that book. It said it was very good. I will read that!

### Reading Text (2)

The trees are the first living things that Hassan has seen in five days. The Wind is blowing and the leaves on the trees are trembling, like him. He is tired and weak.

A few hours before he arrived here, Hassan thought he was going to die. There was no food in the desert and he knew that the little water he had would not last another day. Now he knows that he will find water, because if there are trees, there must be water somewhere. But he still doesn't know where he is. How far is it to the nearest road, where he might find help?

The sun is going down quickly and he knows it will be cold for the next eight hours. How can he stay warm for another night in the desert?

Suddenly, he sees something. Someone is carrying a light towards him. He realizes that it is a man. Finally, help has arrived. He is safe.



**Nadia:**

Did you like the end of the story?

**Salma:**

I am not sure I understand it. Who is the man with the light? And why does it say that the leaves are trembling? People usually tremble when they feel excited or frightened, not leaves.

**Nadia:**

Hassan is trembling because he is tired and weak. He has been in the desert for five days. I don't think the writer is saying that the leaves feel frightened when the wind comes, but they are moving in the same way as Hassan because he is so tired.

**Salma:**

How did you feel when Hassan finally saw the trees?

**Nadia:**

It made me feel excited! You know that he will find some water because there are trees there, and they need water. We know that he won't die.

**Salma:**

I think it is clever because we think that he will be alone in the desert for another night, but then he sees the light.

**Nadia:**

Why do you think there is a man with a light?

**Salma:**

I think that it is his friend Ahmed. Ahmed knew that Hassan was going in the desert and we know that Ahmed knows the desert very well. So Hassan is safe now.

**Nadia:**

Yes, I think you are right.

**Salma:**

How do you feel about the story now?

**Nadia:**

I feel quite happy! I like adventure stories like this.

ليصلك المزيد ان شاء الله تابعنا على قناة

على يوتيوب

**Ze English**

**اشترك** وفعل الجرس يوصلك الجديد ان شاء الله

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCz\\_mpvoYYMvOdHH7MDsp0hQ/featured?view\\_as=subscriber](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCz_mpvoYYMvOdHH7MDsp0hQ/featured?view_as=subscriber)



## Exercise ON Vocabulary

### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Eman is going to the library

Tamer: Where are you going?

Eman: (1) -----

Tamer : (2) -----?

Eman: I prefer historical books.

Tamer: (3)-----?

Eman: I go there three times a week.

Tamer: Have you learnt useful things?

Eman: (4)-----

### 2 – Write what you would say:

1 – How did you feel when you read the story?

2 – What is your opinion of the film?

3 –You suggest going to the library.

4 – You want to invite your friend to your birthday party.

5 - You ask your friend about the best way to revise before the exam.

6 - A friend asks you what you thought of a scary film that has just finished.

7 – You advise your younger sister not to watch too much television.

8 - A friend asks you about the kind of novels you like to read.

9 - Someone invites you to lunch. Refuse Politely.

10 - You tell a friend what you did last Saturday at midday .

### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

Samira is a clever girl. She is going to be a nurse. She is having classes at a nursing school near her home. She has to study hard. She is already helpful to other nurses because she can feed and wash a sick child. She can also change its clothes.

One day her little brother Ahmed, .was sick. He had a bad cold and couldn't go to school.

Samira advised him to stay at home or other children would catch his cold. She gave him a glass of orange juice and opened the window wide to let fresh air in. Her mother smiled. "A sick child in the family is good practice for a nurse, isn't it Samira ?" she said.

### A)Answer the following questions :

1 - What is Samira going to be?

2 - How is Samira already helpful to other nurses?

3 - Why couldn't Ahmed go to school?

### B ) Choose the correct answer:

4 - Samira advised Ahmed to-----

a - go to school

b - go to the park.

c -stay at home

d - eat ice cream.



5 - Samira opened the window to -----

- a - let fresh air in
- b.- help Ahmed to sleep.
- c - clean the room
- d - catch cold.

**4 – Choose the correct answer:**

1. If someone is ----- , he is shaking very hard.

- a. laughing
- b. trembling
- c. templing
- d. resembling

2. He is not strong, he is -----.

- a. week
- b. weak
- c. leak
- d. peak

3.A ----- is the name given to a book or a person..

- a . title
- b. address
- c. dress
- d. site

4. A ----- is a long story that is written.

- a . novel
- b. tale
- c. poem
- d. poet

5. ----- is writing which gives your opinion about a book or a film.

- a. view
- b. return
- c. review
- d. interview

6. A ----- gives the main information about something.

- a – summer
- b. hammer
- c. title
- d. summary

7. The story is horrible, it makes me feel-----

- a. happy
- b – hopeful
- c. frightened
- d. jobless

8. He cares a lot about his country, he is -----

- a – care
- b - careful
- c. careless
- d. car

9. This is a ----- story about the Pharoahs.

- a - historic
- b. historical
- c. modern
- d. new

10.A -----helps the police in their work.

- a. porter
- b. farmer
- c. detective
- d – engineer

11.The ----- of the book you are using New Hello!

- a. reader
- b. titles
- c. dress
- d. address

12. I want to see that film because the ----- says that it is very exciting.

- a. view
- b. review
- c. interview
- d. new

13. This is a ..... story about the pharaohs in ancient Egypt.

- a – historical
- b. interesting
- c. ancient
- d. historian

14. Something that is unusual, exciting and may be dangerous,-----

- a. adventure
- b. habit
- c. custom
- d. old

15. The main ----- in the story is The Horse.

- a. title
- b. theme
- c. character
- d. end

16. Mazin's mother is a ----- . She helps old people.

- a. car
- b. carer
- c. careless
- d. ought to

17. Let's ----- the new book.

- a. buying
- b. buys
- c. bought
- d. buy

18.He spent 3 hours -----for the exam.

- a. revise
- b. revising
- c. to revise
- d. revised



19. The camel is called the sip of the -----  
 a. desert                      b. dessert                      c. spaceship                      d. river
20. The ----- match was between Ahly and Zamalek.  
 a. finally                      b. final                      c. funny                      d. find
21. He has ----- to France. He is still there.  
 a. been                      b. gone                      c. went                      d. goes
22. I did my homework ----- . No one helped me.  
 a. lonely                      b. alone                      c. loneliness                      d. me self
23. The street is not noisy, it is -----  
 a. quit                      b. quiet                      c. quite                      d. queue
24. This is a difficult problem I can't ----- it.  
 a. see                      b. solve                      d. read                      d. eat
25. Black Beauty is a story about a black horse in the 19th -----  
 a. millennium                      b. century                      c. decade                      d. era
26. Grey was ----- so Beauty was very happy.  
 a. kind                      b. greedy                      c. weak                      d. nervous
27. Ali ----- friends with other boys.  
 a. makes                      b. reads                      c. does                      d. do
- 28 – We don't know the reason for the accident, it is a -----  
 a. secret                      b. mystery                      c. clear                      d. clean to
- 29 – A story has a ----- , characters and themes.  
 a. title                      b. tool                      c. top                      d. tyre
- 30 – He has been ----- the club, he is there now.  
 a. to                      b. in                      c. by                      d. from

## Grammar

### Comparatives and superlatives

few-fewer- fewest \_ little- less- least

	as ----- as	than	the	
قليل للعدد	<b>few</b>	<b>fewer</b>	<b>fewest</b>	يأتي بعدها اسم جمع
قليل للكمية	<b>little</b>	<b>less</b>	<b>least</b>	يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد
كثير للعدد	<b>many</b>	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>	يأتي بعدها اسم جمع
كثير للكمية	<b>much</b>	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>	يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد

I have **fewer** books **than** Ali.  
 I have **less** money **than** Dina.  
 Class four has **the fewest** students.  
 That bottle has **the least** water.  
 I want a book with **fewer** pages **than** this.  
 He has **as much** money **as** me.  
 She has **as many** books **as** her sister.



١ - عند التساوي في المقارنة نستخدم (as.....as)

- Ali is **as** clever **as** Mona.
- Ali plays **as** cleverly **as** Mona.

٢ - عند عدم التساوي نستخدم الشكل الاتي :

صفة طويلة + **than** / **more** - **less** + **er** + **than** + صفة

- He is **taller than** his friend
- English is **more difficult than** French.

٣ - مع صيغة التفضيل نستخدم الشكل الاتي :

صفة طويلة + **the most** - **the least** + **est** + **the** + صفة

- She is **the tallest** girl in the house.
- He is **the most** intelligent boy in the class.

اسم + **the same** + **as** + صفة + **as** - 4

Ali is **as old as** Eman. (the same)

Ali and Eman have **the same age**.

The book is **as expensive as** the pen. (the same)

The book and the pen have **the same price**.

Exercise ON Grammar

1 - Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1 - ..... students read magazines.

- a. **little**                      b. **few**                      c. **much**                      d. **a little**

2 - There is ..... water in the lake because it was very dry this year.

- a. **many**                      b. **few**                      c. **little**                      d. **fewer**

3 - I have got ..... books than you.

- a. **little**                      b. **less**                      c. **fewer**                      d. **few**

4 - You have got..... meat than I have.

- a. **little**                      b. **few**                      c. **fewer**                      d. **less**

5 - Class 4 has the ..... students.

- a. **fewest**                      b. **few**                      c. **fewer**                      d. **least**



6- That bottle has the ..... water.

- a. **fewest**                      b. **little**                      c. **least**                      d. **few**

7 – There are..... than 20 people on the bus today.

- a. **fewer**                      b. **less**                      c. **little**                      d. **much**

8 – The ..... number of tourists visits the museum early in the morning.

- a. **fewer**                      b. **fewest**                      c. **least**                      d. **little**

9 – Students often have..... sleep during school time than during holidays.

- a. **fewer**                      b. **less**                      c. **many**                      d. **few**

10 – The Antarctic is the place in the world that has the .....rain

- a. **few**                      b. **fewest**                      c. **least**                      d. **little**

11 – .....people think that English is not a useful language.

- a. **Few**                      b. **little**                      c. **less**                      d. **much**

12 – He is as ..... as his friend.

- a. **good**                      b. **better**                      c. **well**                      d. **badly**

13 – Ali plays football as ..... as Ayman.

- a. **bad**                      b. **good**                      c. **well**                      d. **clever**

14 – When is the ..... time of the year in Egypt?

- a. **dry**                      b. **drier**                      c. **driest**                      d. **as dry**

15 – There are lots of historical stories in this library, but there are .....detective stories

- a. **few**                      b. **little**                      c. **less**                      d. **least**

16 – People have..... interest in historical stories

- a. **many**                      b. **few**                      c. **less**                      d. **as few**

17 – I have..... time to read this year because I have more schoolwork

- a. **many**                      b. **much**                      c. **few**                      d. **little**

18 – I want a book with .....pages than a detective story.

- a. **fewer**                      b. **little**                      c. **less**                      d. **few**

19 – It will take you the ..... amount of time to read.

- a. **fewest**                      b. **least**                      c. **less**                      d. **few**

20 – This book has the .....number of pages

- a. **fewest**                      b. **least**                      c. **little**                      d. **few**

## 2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – Ali has fewer books than Mona. (**more**)

2 – I have got many friends. (**few**)

3 – Not many people like films. ( **few**)

4 –I don't have much time to read. (**little**)

5 – Rodayna has fewer books than Malak. (**more**)

6 – I don't have as much interest in films as I do in matches. (**less**)

7- How much money do you have? (**many**)

8 – I don't have much information. (**little**)

9 – No boy is taller than Ali. (**tallest**)

10 – I want a book with fewer pages. (**many**)

11 – March has more days than February .( **fewer** )

12 – Dina and Fatma have the same age. (**as..... as**)



- 13 – She doesn't have many friends. (**few**)  
14 – Zeinab has more books than Salma .( **fewer** )  
15 – Not many girls like football. (**Few**)  
16 – The blue bottle has more water than the green bottle. (**less**)  
17 – Ali is 10 years. Mona is 10 years. (**the same**)  
18 – I don't have much news. (**little**)  
19 – He didn't score many goals. (**few**)  
20 – The computer is as expensive as the mobile. (**The same**)

**3 – Write a paragraph of about (110) words on :**

**“Your favourite book”**



## Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
celebrate	يحتفل	flowers	زهور
festival	مهرجان - احتفال	outside	خارج
free	مجاني - حر	picnic	نزهة
special	خاص - مميز	the country	الريف
represent	يمثل - ينوب عن	appear	يظهر
activities	أنشطة	pan	حله - اناء
important	مهم	for free	مجاني
usual	عادي	month- long	لمدة شهر
sign for	علامة - إشارة لـ	park	حديقة - منتزة
without	بدون	winter	الشتاء
different	مختلف	season	فصل - موسم
hold	يعقد	pizza	بيتزا
start of	بداية	museum	متحف
spring	الربيع	coat	بالطو - معطف
nearly	تقريبا - حوالى	markets	أسواق
across	عبر - خلال	encourage	يشجع

## Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Chinese	الصينيون	afterwards	بعد ذلك
China	الصين	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
fill with	يملأ بـ	clothes	ملابس
lanterns	فوانيس	meal	وجبة
dinner	العشاء	floors	أرضيات
envelop	ظرف	relatives	أقارب
fireworks	ألعاب نارية	families	عائلات
midday	منتصف اليوم	restaurant	مطعم
midnight	منتصف الليل	inside	بداخل
contain	يحتوي على	parents	الوالدين
messages	رسائل	wear	يرتدي
favourite	مفضل	say congratulations	يهنيء



lasts for	يدوم - يستمر لـ	noisy	مرعج
prepare	يعد - يجهز	neighbours	الجيران
sweep	يكنس	dress up	يرتدي
paper	ورق	huge	ضخم
costumes	أزياء	colourful	ملون - زاهي الالوان

### Definitions

<b>celebrate</b>	enjoy activities on an important day	يحتفل
<b>festival</b>	an important day with lots of activities	احتفال - مهرجان - عيد
<b>free</b>	without having to pay any money	مجاني
<b>special</b>	better or more important than usual	خاص - مميز
<b>represent</b>	be a sign for something	يمثل - يرمز الى - ينوب عن
<b>breeze</b>	a gentle wind or not strong wind	النسيم
<b>costumes</b>	clothes worn by an actor or by someone to make them look like something such as an animal, famous person etc	أزياء مناسبات
<b>decorate</b>	to paint or make something look attractive	يلون - يزين
<b>parade</b>	a line of people moving along so that other people can watch them	عرض
<b>traditional</b>	something that has been done for a long time	تقليدي
<b>preserve</b>	to make something last for a long time.	يحفظ

### Function Box

Using Sequencing Words		التعبير عن خطوات عمل شيء أو حدوث شيء
First of all , .....	أولا - في البداية	
Next , .....	ثم	
Afterwards , .....	بعد ذلك	
After- Before .....	بعد / قبل	
The next day, .....	في اليوم التالي	

### Stop Here !!!

special	خاص - مميز	public	عام
represent	ينوب عن / يمثل	present	هدية
across	عبر	cross	يعبر
flowers	زهور	floors	أرضيات
park	حديقة / منتزة	bark	ينبح (الكلب)
winter	الشتاء	waiter	جرسون
season	فصل / موسم	reason	سبب
clothes	ملابس	cloth	قماش



costumes	أزياء	customs	عادات
along	بطول / بمحاذاة	a long	طويل

## Language Notes

1 – spring فصل الربيع أو ينبوع مياة

Spring is celebrated in different ways.

There are many springs in Siwa.

2 - special خاص او مميز

private ملك شخص

public عام (ملك الجميع)

Spring is a very special time of the year.

Doctors wear special uniforms.

This is our car, it is private.

All people can use public transport.

3 – appear on trees يظهر على الأشجار

Thousands of flowers appear on trees.

4 – under the trees تحت الأشجار

People have picnics under the trees.

6 – festival احتفال او مهرجان

People have a festival of eggs.

7 – cook ----- for breakfast يطبخ — لفطار

Eggs are cooked for breakfast.

8 – free حر – غير مشغول

for free مجاني

He isn't busy, he is free.

This food is given for free.

9 – month-long festival مهرجان او احتفال يدوم لشهر

There is a month-long festival to celebrate spring.

10 – park حديقة او منتزة او يركن السيارة

bark ينبج

We went to the main park.

The dog barked when it saw us.



11 – represent يمثل او ينوب عن

present هديه – مضارع – يقدم

Eggs and flowers represent the new life.

We gave him many presents on his birthday.

12 – it means smelling تعنى

Sham el-Nessim means smelling the breeze.

13 – On Monday في يوم الاثنين

On a Monday في أي يوم اثنين او يوافق الاثنين

He will travel on Monday.

Sham el-Nessim is celebrated on a Monday in April.

14 – 300 BCE قبل الميلاد

AD 300 بعد الميلاد

The Festival started in about 2700 BCE.

15 – season فصل او موسم ٭ يتبل الطعام

Spring is a nice season.

She seasoned food with salt.

16 – good for مناسب لـ

good to عطوف على

good at جيد فى

The Spring air is very good for you.

He is good at writing English.

17 – along the Nile بطول او بمحاذاة النيل

People often have picnics along the Nile.

18 – traditions تقاليد عامة

habits عادات شخصية

It is people's tradition to eat FESEEKH on this day.

His habit is to get up early.

19 – date back to يعود تاريخها الى

This tradition dates back to 200 years.



20 – preserve يحفظ

reserve = book يحجز

We preserve food in the fridge.

We will reserve tickets tomorrow.

21 – decorate with lanterns — يزين بـ

We decorated our house with red paper lanterns.

22 – customs تقاليد

costumes أزياء او ملابس تمثيل

During festivals some people wear lion costumes.

## Reading Text

### Spring Festivals

**Spring** is celebrated in different ways all over the world. It is a very special time of the year. In Egypt, Sham el-Nessim was first held to celebrate the start of spring nearly 4,000 years ago.

**In Japan**, people celebrate when small flowers first appear on thousands of trees across the country. People go outside and have picnics under the trees with their friends and family.

In the town of Zenica in Bosnia, people have a festival of eggs in spring. Hundreds of eggs are cooked in a big pan for breakfast and these are given to all the people of the town for free.

**In Australia**, the start of spring is celebrated in September! In the city of Canberra, there is a month-long flower festival to celebrate spring. You can see about a million beautiful flowers in the city's main park, and you can also listen to music.

**Why** do so many countries celebrate spring? The flowers and eggs all represent the new life that we can start to enjoy after the winter months have ended.



\* **Sham el-Nessim** means smelling the breeze and it is celebrated all over Egypt On a Monday in April or May. The festival started in about 2700 BCE. The ancient Egyptian year had three seasons and Sham el-Nessim was held to celebrate the start of spring. Sham el-Nessim isn't celebrated in any other country.

\* **Today**, Sham el-Nessim is a holiday and families go out to enjoy the fresh spring air. The spring air is very good for you! People often have a picnic in the country, in parks or along the Nile.

\* **Special** food is eaten at Sham el-Nessim. Traditionally, boiled eggs are eaten for breakfast. Eggs are decorated in bright colours by children. They usually paint the eggs in the morning and leave them in the sun to dry.

\* **Another** traditional food which is eaten on this day is FESEEKH: Fish that is dried with salt. This tradition also dates back to ancient Egyptian times. When people had more fresh fish than they could eat, they put salt on it to preserve it.

\* **It is important** to buy FESEEKH from a clean shop so that you are sure that the fish will be good for you.

## Tapescript

**Li :**

My name is Li. I am from China. My favorite festival is New Year. It lasts for about eight days. It is the most important festival for Chinese people and we start preparing for it a week before it starts. First of all, we clean our houses. We sweep and wash all the floors, doors and windows. Next, we decorate our homes with red paper lanterns. Afterwards, many people go shopping for new clothes.

**There** is always a special meal on the night before New Year's Day. Relatives come from far away to join their families. Lots of special New Year food is eaten, but the most important food is usually fish. Dinner is usually eaten at home, not often in a restaurant. After dinner, children are given red envelopes with some money inside by their parents. At midnight, there are fireworks and the sky is filled with colour and noise.

**The next** morning, on the first day of the New Year, we wear our new clothes and say congratulations to our friends and neighbours. Traditionally, young people visit older people to say Happy New Year to them. At midday, there are parades where people dress up in colourful costumes. Some people wear huge lion costumes, too.





## Exercise ON Vocabulary

### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Abdou and Sara are talking about festivals:

Abdou: What are you reading?

Sara: (1)-----.

Abdou: Festivals! Have you read about Spring Feast?

Sara: (2)-----.

Abdou: (3)-----?

Sara: People do many things and eat eggs and FESEEKH.

Abdou: Do all the Egyptians celebrate it?

Sara: (4)-----.

### 2 – Write what you would say:

1 – You start to tell a story.

2 – You are asked to finish a story.

3 – You offer to help your sister.

4 - You want to go on a picnic . Make a suggestion .

5 - Your sister gave birth to a baby boy .Express your feelings .

6 - Your friend invited you to his wedding . Accept .

7 - Your friend wants to know how to keep fit .

8 - Your friend wants to recommend a place to go on Friday .

9 - You tell a friend what you did last Saturday at midday .

10 - Your friend invites you to lunch . You accept his invitation .

### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

Naguib Mahfouz was born in Cairo on December eleventh 1911. He began writing when he was seventeen. In 1945, he married an Egyptian woman with whom he had two daughters. His first novel was published in 1939. His works include the novels as well as several collections of short stories. He is the writer of more than thirty novels, more than 350 short stories and a lot of movie scripts. Half of his novels have been made into films. He was the only Arabic language writer who won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

#### A) Answer the following questions :

1- How many daughters did Naguib Mahfouz have?

2- When was the first novel published?

3 – What prize did Naguib Mahfouz win?

#### B) Choose the correct answer from a,b, c or d :

4- Naguib Mahfouz was born in-----

a - Alexandria

b – Cairo

c – Giza

d - Tanta

5- Some of his novels have been made into-----

a - papers

b – prizes

c – films

d - schools



#### 4 – Choose the correct answer:

1. A ----- is an important day with lots of activities.  
a. festival                      b. funeral                      c. earthquake                      d. storm
2. You don't have to pay any money, it is -----  
a. cheap                      b. expensive                      c. free                      d. high
3. To ----- is to enjoy activities on an important day.  
a . celebrate                      b. sell                      c. buy                      d. kill
4. To ----- is to be a sign for something.  
a . present                      b. represent                      c. interest                      d. irrigate
5. Many countries have a .....when it is the start of spring  
a. festival                      b. funeral                      c. match                      d. prize
6. When do people .....new year in your country?  
a – celebrate                      b. buy                      c. operate                      d. kill
7. There are ----- where people wear colourful costumes.  
a. parades                      b - schools                      c. hospitals                      d. tombs
8. There are----- and the sky is filled with colours.  
a - fires                      b - fireworks                      c. storms                      d. fine works
9. We ----- our homes with red paper lanterns.  
a - decorate                      b. build                      c. import                      d. export
10. Chinese New Year is an important----- in China.  
a. project                      b. crop                      c. goods                      d – festival
11. The red envelopes given to children contain-----  
a. messages                      b. money                      c. prizes                      d. books
12. My favourite ----- is Eid al-Fitr.  
a. hobby                      b. festival                      c. sport                      d. game
13. Eid al-Fitr is held to ----- the end of Ramadan.  
a – investigate                      b. invest                      c. celebrate                      d. reserve
14. At some festivals, children join a -----and wear costumes.  
a. parade                      b. army                      c. school                      d. nursery
15. Children ----- eggs by using natural colours.  
a. plant                      b. decorate                      c. record                      d. scored
16. On the beach, we could feel a ----- blowing from the sea.  
a. please                      b. freeze                      c. increasing                      d. breeze
17. The teacher asks the children what “%” .....  
a. send                      b. present                      c. represent                      d. mend
18. Please, Go and ----- a ticket.



- a. reserve                      b. preserve                      c. water                      d. invest
19. ----- of all, the two-day festival is opened at 9 a.m.
- a. Before                      b. First                      c. Next                      d. At
20. Let's go to a ----- to hear some music.
- a. concrete                      b. concert                      c. funeral                      d. pharmacy
21. Sham el-Nessim is a -----day for all of us.
- a. sad                      b. special                      c. hot                      d. weak
22. You do not have to pay to go into the museum. It is.....
- a. costly                      b. agree                      c. free                      d. free
23. They ..... their homes with red paper lanterns.
- a. build                      b. destroy                      c. decorate                      d. sell
24. Winter and summer are .....
- a. meals                      b. reasons                      c. seasons                      d. subjects
25. Doctors and nurses wear special-----
- a. uniforms                      b. helmets                      c. cap                      d. shoes
26. In dark, we can use -----
- a. lanterns                      b. horses                      c. carriages                      d. buses
27. Sham el-Nessim means----- the breeze.
- a. smelling                      b. smell                      c. smells                      d. smelt
- 28 – The festival started in about -----
- a. 2700 BCE                      b. BCE 2700                      c. 2700 AD                      d. 2700 ADE
- 29 – When we ----- food, we mix it with spices.
- a. reason                      b. season                      c. poison                      d. dry
- 30 – Another----- food which is eaten is FESEEKH
- a. habit                      b. traditional                      c. fast                      d. custom

الى اللقاء في فيديوهات اخرى مع تجيأتى مستر حمادة حشيش لو عجبك الفيديو متناساش تعمل اشترك ولايك  
وفعل الجرس عشان يجيلك باقى الشرح

**Ze English على قناة**



Ze English

اشترك وفعل الجرس يملك المزيد على قناة

## present and past simple Passive

المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط في المبنى للمجهول

١ - نستخدم المبنى للمجهول عندما لا نعرف الفاعل او عندما يكون الفعل او الحدث هو الالهة وجملة المبنى للمعلوم هي التي تبدأ بالفاعل وجملة المبنى للمجهول تبدأ بأنب الفاعل

٢ - المضارع البسيط هو المصدر بدون أي اضافات اذا جاء الفاعل **they - you - we - I** او اسم جمع ويتكون من المصدر مضاف اليه **ies - es - s** اذا جاء الفاعل **it - she - He** أو اسم مفرد

- ▶ They watch TV every Friday.
- ▶ He sometimes plays football.
- ▶ She always studies hard.

٣ - يتم نفي المضارع البسيط باستخدام كل من ( **don't - doesn't** + مصدر )

- ▶ They don't like ice-cream.
- ▶ She doesn't write English.

٤ - الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل اي المصدر مضاف اليه **ied - ed - d** مع وجود أفعال شاذة

- ▶ People celebrated the last festival well.
- ▶ She studied her lessons yesterday.
- ▶ Last week, he went to the library.

٥ - يتم نفي الماضي البسيط باستخدام ( **didn't** + مصدر )

- ▶ He didn't go to school.
- ▶ They didn't buy the books.

٦ - المضارع البسيط في المبنى للمجهول ( **PASSIVE** ) يتكون كالاتي :-

**am - is - are + P.P + أنب فاعل**

- ▶ People cook eggs in big pans. ( **active** )
- ▶ Eggs are cooked in big pans. ( **passive** )
- ▶ They play football every day. ( **active** )
- ▶ Football is played every day. ( **passive** )

٧ - الماضي البسيط في المبنى للمجهول ( **PASSIVE** ) يتكون كالاتي :-



**was – were + P.P + نائب فاعل**

- ✦ She cooked lunch. (Active)
- ✦ Lunch was cooked.
- ✦ Ali wrote the e-mails. (Active)
- ✦ The e-mails were written.

٨ – اذا جاءت الجملة منفية بـ ( **don't – doesn't – didn't** ) يتم حذفهم عند التحويل ونضع ( **not** )

- ✦ He doesn't eat meat.
- ✦ Meat isn't eaten.
- ✦ I didn't send the e-mail.
- ✦ The e-mail wasn't sent.

٩ – في حالة السؤال يكون المبنى للمجهول كالآتي:

**P . P + نائب فاعل + Am - Is-Are + مضارع**

**P . P + نائب فاعل + Was – Were + ماضي**

- ✦ Are special foods eaten in Egypt?
- ✦ Was this toy bought yesterday?

١٠ – أما في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي :-

**P.P ? + نائب فاعل + am – is – are – was – were + اداه استفهام**

- ✦ Why do people keep fish in the fridge? ( Active)
- ✦ Why is fish kept in the fridge? (Passive)
- ✦ When did Ali write the letter? (Active)
- ✦ When was the letter written? (Passive)

**Exercise ON Grammar**

**1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d**

**1. Spring ----- in different ways.**

- a. celebrate                      b. celebrates                      c. is celebrated                      d. is celebrating

**2. Fireworks were ----- many years ago.**

- a. inventing                      b. invented                      c. invited                      d. inviting

**3. How ----- cooked?**

- a. fish was                      b. was fish                      c. will fish                      d. fish will

**4. Hundreds of eggs----- in a big pan.**

- a – are cooked                      b. are cooking                      c. cook                      d. cooks



5. The e-mail.....yesterday.  
a. wasn't sent      b. wasn't sending      c. is sent      d. is sending
6. The first pizza.....by an Italian.  
a. has invented      b. were invented  
c. have invented      d. was invented
7. Papyrus was .....for writing by the Ancient Egyptians.  
a. use      b. uses      c. used      d. using
8. Special days are.....by our family.  
a. are celebrating      b. is celebrated  
c. was celebrated      d. are celebrated
9. Where are cars.....?  
a. make      b. making      c. made      d. makes
10. The book .....in 2015.  
a. isn't written      b. wasn't written      c. didn't write      d. doesn't write
11. Coats .....in winter.  
a. wear      b. wore      c. is worn      d. are worn
12. Many photos of the Pyramids are .....every day.  
a. take      b. took      c. taking      d. taken
13. Oranges .....grown in hot weather.  
a. are      b. is      c. was      d. has
14. ....the car made? – in 2018.  
a. How      b. Where      c. When      d. Who
15. The boy .....his homework.  
a. did      b. was done      c. is done      d. are done
16. Oil is .....in Egypt.  
a. find      b. finds      c. finding      d. found
17. Ali ----- to hospital because he was ill by his father.  
a. was taken      b. took      c. was taking      d. takes
18. Special foods ----- at the festival.  
a. eat      b. is eaten      c. are eaten      d. eat
19. The Pyramids ----- by the ancient Egyptians.  
a. are built      b. are building      c. were built      d. were building
20. In the past, fish.....every day.  
a. is caught      b. caught      c. catch      d. was caught

## 2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1 – Farmers grow crops well. (grown)  
2 – We make books of paper. (are made)  
3 – How do people celebrate Sham el-Nessim?. (celebrated)  
4 – An Italian invented the first pizza. (was)  
5 – The ancient used papyrus. (passive)  
6 – We give sweets to children. (given)  
7- Cars are made in Cairo. (People)



- 8 – Where did he buy the books? (**bought**)
- 9 – She didn't send the letters. (**sent**)
- 10 – They didn't see Ali at the station. (**seen**)
- 11 – People wear jackets in winter. (**worn**)
- 12 – farmers grow mango in Egypt. (**Mango**)
- 13 – People speak English all over the world. (**spoken**)
- 14 – The Ancient Egyptians built the Pyramids. (**were**)
- 15 – Basant cooked fish and rice. (**by Basant**)
- 16 – Nabil sold his car. (**Nabil's car**)
- 17 – Where do people make cars? (**made**)
- 18 – Who invented fireworks? (**were invented**)
- 19 – My parents gave me new clothes for Eid al-Fitr. (**I was**)
- 20 – She didn't send the photo. (**wasn't**)

**3 – Write an e-mail of about (110) words on**

**"a special day people celebrate"**



## Unit (4)

### Science and scientists

#### Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
modern	حديث	engineer	مهندس
technology	التكنولوجيا	scientists	علماء
essential	ضروري	latest	الأحدث
different	مختلف	good at	جيد في
such as	مثل	subjects	مواد
special	خاص / مميز	engineering	الهندسة
focus on	يركز على	maths	الرياضيات
ability	قدرة	develop	يطور
around	حول	solve problems	يحل مشكلات
encourage	يشجع	fall	يقع / يسقط
projects	مشروعات	data	بيانات
together	معاً / سوياً	graph	رسم بياني
expert	خبير	hardworking	مجدد / مجتهد
check	يراجع / يفحص	in English	باللغة الانجليزية
results	نتائج	so that	لكي
able to	قادر على	text	نص
exciting	مثير	skills	مهارات

#### Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
express	يعبر عن	spend	يقضي / ينفق
achievements	إنجازات	rewarding	مجزي
talk about	يتحدث عن	amazing	مذهل
an award	جائزة	cause	يسبب
win an award	يفوز بجائزة	pollution	التلوث
definitely	بالتأكيد	polluted	ملوث
healthy	صحي	plants	نباتات
realized	ادرك	fresh	طازج / صحي
competition	مسابقة / منافسة	invention	اختراع
take around	يأخذه حول	ebooks	كتب إلكترونية





geography	جغرافيا	academic	تعليمي / أكاديمي
powerful	قوي	electrician	كهربائي
interrupt	يقاطع	machine	آلة / ماكينة
laptop	لاب توب	smart phone	تليفون عصري (ذكي)
wi-fi	واي فاي	chance	فرصة
STEM schools			مدارس المتفوقين

## Definitions

<b>laptop</b>	a small computer that you can carry with you <b>لابتوب</b>
<b>ebook</b>	a book that can be read online <b>كتاب الكتروني</b>
<b>smart phone</b>	a mobile phone that can work like a computer <b>تليفون ذكي</b>
<b>wi-fi</b>	something which allows mobile computers and phones to connect to the internet <b>واي فاي</b>
<b>expert</b>	having very special skills <b>خبير</b>
<b>focus on</b>	to give all your attention to something <b>يركز على</b>
<b>data</b>	information or facts <b>بيانات</b>
<b>encourage</b>	to make someone really like and do something <b>يشجع</b>
<b>essential</b>	very important <b>ضروري</b>

## Stop here

every day	كل يوم	everyday + اسم	يومي
good at	جيد في	good for	مناسب / مفيد لـ
have a problem	لديه / عنده مشكلة	solve a problem	يحل مشكلة
through	خلال	throw	يرمي
expert	خبير	export	يصدر
hardworking	مجتهد / مجد	work hard	يعمل بجد
an award	جائزة	a present	هدية
pollution	التلوث	population	تعداد السكان



1 – Know (how to) + مصدر

\*\*We should know how to use the internet.

2 – everyday + اسم يومي

every day كل يوم

\*\*I face everyday problems.

\*\*I go to school every day.

3 – the last الأخير

the latest الأحدث

\*\*Ali was the last boy to arrive.

\*\*Have you heard the latest news.

4 – Focus on = concentrate on يركز على

\*\*STEM schools focus on students' abilities.

5 – encourage + مصدر + to + مفعول

\*\*Teachers encourage students to study hard.

6 – do projects = ينفذ مشروعات

\*\*Pupils do project and work together.

7 – have a problem عنده مشكلة

solve a problem يحل مشكلة

\*\*Do you have any problems?

\*\*He can solve his problems easily.

8 – How + صفة = What + اسم

\*\*How fast can the car go?

\*\*What speed can the car go?

9 – make a graph يصنع رسوم بيانية

\*\*He used data to make a graph.

10 – expert خبير

export صدر

\*\*Expert teachers help their students.

\*\*We export cotton to many countries.

11 – will be + P . P المبنى للمجهول في المستقبل

\*\* He will buy a car.

\*\* A car will be bought.

12 – hardworking مجتهد او مجتهد

work hard يعمل بجد

\*\* He is a hardworking boy.

\*\* He works hard.

13 – in English باللغة الانجليزية

\*\* The lessons are in English.

14 – will be able to + مصدر تعبر عن القدرة او الاستطاعة في المستقبل

\*\* He will be able to study abroad.

15 – have special skills عنده مهارات خاصة او مميزة

\*\* An Expert should have special skills.

16 – Win an award يفوز بجائزة

\*\* She won an award Last week.

### Function Box

#### Expressing certainty and uncertainty التعبير عن التأكد وعدم التأكد

##### To express certainty التعبير عن التأكد

1 – I am sure -----

ex: I am sure she is a doctor.

2 – فاعل + must be -----

ex: She must be a doctor.

3 – فاعل + can't be -----

ex: She can't be an engineer.

##### To express uncertainty التعبير عن عدم التأكد

1 – I am not sure -----

ex: I am not sure he is at home.

2 – فاعل + might be -----

ex: He might be at home.

3 – Perhaps + فاعل + will + مصدر -----

ex: Perhaps he will win the cup.



## STEM Schools

**Today**, knowing how to use modern technology is essential because people use it every day in schools, at home and at work. It can be easy if you don't know how to use a computer or send an email. People with many different jobs, such as teachers, engineers and scientists all need to understand how to use the latest technology.

**Students** who are very good at STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering and maths) can also help develop the technology of the future. STEM schools are special schools which focus on developing students' ability in these subjects. There are now STEM schools around the world where lessons are different to those in usual schools. Teachers encourage students to do projects where they work together to solve problems.

**A lesson** might be about how fast a ball falls through the air, or it might be about using data to make a graph. Expert teachers help the students through the projects and check their results.

**In Egypt**, there are now STEM schools around the country and more will be built in the future. STEM school students must be hardworking. All their lessons are in English, so that they can understand and use scientific texts from around the world while they study.

**Experts** say that there will be many more jobs in the future that need skills in STEM subjects, when they finish studying, STEM school students will be able to work in exciting jobs that will use the skills that they have learnt.

## Listening text

**Only** students who are very good at maths and science can study at STEM Schools. They have to work hard when they get there. But spending time at the STEM school must be very rewarding. Today I have some students from STEM schools with me. They are going to tell us about amazing achievements. First of all Azza is talking about an award she has won.

**AZZA**

Hello! I won an award for a project that I did at my STEM school. First of All, our class studied the problems caused by polluted water around the world. People can't stay healthy if they have to drink polluted water. We studied plants and realized that some of them can clean dirty water. I asked myself could it be a way to solve the problem.

I developed an invention that cleans polluted water using only plants. I am sure this can help people living in places that don't have fresh water. After we check that the invention worked well, I entered the science competition in the USA.

I was very pleased to win an award. I think my invention might be important. Now, I want to take it around the World. There is a chance that it could help millions of people.



## Exercise ON Vocabulary

### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Tamer and Lobna are talking about STEM school.

**Tamer:** (1)-----?

**Lobna:** It is short for science, technology, engineering and maths.

**Tamer:** Are there STEM schools in Egypt?

**Lobna:** (2)-----

**Tamer:** (3)-----?

**Lobna :** No, the lessons are In English.

**Tamer:** I think studying is very difficult.

**Lobna:** (4).....

### 2 – Write what you would say:

1 –You are certain that he is an engineer.

2 – You meet your friend on the New Year day.

3 – Your friend's father has had an accident.

3. You are sure that Ali is at home.

4. You express your certainty that she is a doctor.

5. You meet someone for the first time.

### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

Maha is a retired professor. She was born into a good family. She was born in 1940 her father was a great engineer who works in the Toshka valley project. When she was young, she had a dream of being a professor at university. She had some difficult situations at first. But with hard working and patience she achieved her dream and became a famous professor at the faculty of science. Because of her achievements, she was awarded the Nobel Prize last year. She had three daughters and no sons. Now she is leading a happy life.

#### A)Answer the following questions

1- How old is professor Maha now?

2- In which family was she born?

3- What was her dream?

#### B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

4- Maha didn't have-----

a - three daughters

b - sons

c – father

d - husband

5- Maha----- her goals and dreams.

a - achieved

b – failed

c – ate

d – missed



**4 – Choose the correct answer:**

1. My father has many special skills, he is an -----

- a. import                      b. export                      c. expert                      d. company

2. ----- means information or facts.

- a. data                      b. date                      c. dates                      d. dating

3. To ----- is to make someone really like and do something.

- a. hit                      b. hurt                      c. discourage                      d. encourage

4. Essential means very -----

- a. important                      b. unimportant                      c. useless                      d. bad

5. To ----- is to give all your attention to something.

- a. focus                      b. regret                      c. neglect                      d. leave

6. STEM school students must be -----

- a. lazy                      b. hardworking                      c. helpless                      d. stupid

7. Only students who are very good at maths and ----- can study at STEM

- a. history                      b. geography                      c. Arabic                      d. science

8. An ----- is a book that can be read online.

- a. e-book                      b. paper book                      c. old book                      d. history book

9. A mobile phone that can work like a computer .

- a. Smartphone                      b. laptop                      c. lab                      d. e-book

10. A ----- is a small computer that you can carry with you.

- a. laptop                      b. Smartphone                      c. e-mail                      d. e-book

11 – Something that allows mobile, computers and phones to connect to the internet is....

- a. Wi-Fi                      b. wi-hi                      c. wi-lie                      d. wi-bye

12. The students used the ---- from the experiment to draw a graph.

- a. phones                      b. books                      c. program                      d. data

13. My grandfather doesn't want a/an----- because he likes to buy books from the bookshop.

- a. e-book                      b. smart-phone                      c. I-phone                      d. I-pad

14. We can use the internet in this café because it has-----

- a. Wi-Fi                      b. tea                      c. books                      d. newspaper

15. Scientists have -----a new medicine to help fight heart disease.

- a. done                      b. dried                      c. developed                      d. dropped

16. Kenzy is studying ----- at university.

- a. engineer                      b. engine                      c. engineering                      d. engineers

17. The students studied a ----- which showed the number of tourists who visited Cairo in different months.

- a. goal                      b. data                      c. future                      graph

18 – A/An ----- is a prize someone gets for something they have achieved

- a. data                      b. prize                      c. price                      d. flag



19 – Teachers ----- STEM students to enter competitions.

- a. encourage      b. discourage      c. deny      d. swim

20 – Omar won an amazing ----- for his invention

- a. award      b. present      c. data      d. STEM

21 – The letter “T” in STEM is short for .....

- a. Science      b. Technology      c. Team      d. Take

22 – STEM schools must be very .....

- a. easy      b. sad      c. rewarding      d. funny

23 – He is going to talk about an.....that he has won.

- a. present      b. money      c. book      d. award

24 – He conducted a great project . The word conduct is the same as.....

- a. did      b. made      c. played      d. bought

25 – This is a good way to .....the problem.

- a. increase      b. have      c. waste      d. solve

26- He entered a science..... in the USA.

- a. party      b. competition      c. book      d. invention

27 - You should know how to use the.....technology.

- a. late      b. latter      c. later      d. latest

28 – STEM schools need ..... in STEM subjects.

- a. skulls      b. money      c. foods      d. skills

29 – They are special schools which focus..... technology.

- a. in      b. with      c. at      d. on

30 - The lesson is about using data to make a .....

- a. graph      b. photograph      c. autograph      d. biology

انتظرونا على قناة **Ze English** للحصول على المزيد

من الشروحات والمذكرات

اشترك وفعل الجرس يوصلك الجديد ان شاء الله



## Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty

(must – might – can't) + be مصدر أو

must	I am sure – I am very certain	متأكد في الاثبات
might (may)	I am not sure – perhaps – I don't think so – I am uncertain	لست متأكدا
can't	I am sure – I am certain	متأكد في النفي

- ✦ I am sure, he **must be** a doctor. أنا متأكد بنسبة ١٠٠٪ أنه دكتور
- ✦ I am not sure, he **might be** a doctor. من المحتمل أن يكون دكتور (لست متأكداً)
- ✦ I am sure, he **can't be** a doctor, he is an engineer. أنا متأكد ١٠٠٪ أنه ليس دكتور
- ✦ The phone is ringing, it **might be** Mona, but I'm **not sure**.
- ✦ He **must be** rich; he has a lot of money and cars.
- ✦ That **can't be** a real dinosaur, dinosaurs disappeared.

## ملاحظات هامة

١ – عند التعبير عن المضارع نستخدم (must-might-can't + be) كما في الأمثلة السابقة

٢ – إذا كنا نعبّر عن ماضي نستخدم : -

## must – might – can't + have + P. P

- ✦ He **must have been** at school.
- ✦ They **might have escaped** last night.
- ✦ He **can't have killed** the man, he was abroad.

٣ – كلمة (perhaps -----will) might =

- ✦ Perhaps, they **will** visit Aswan.
- ✦ They **might** visit Aswan.



## Exercise ON Grammar

1 – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. I am sure this is a British coin, it ----- be Egyptian.  
a. can't                      b. can                      c. must                      d. might
2. He ----- be happy. He has just won a gold medal.  
a. must                      b. can't                      c. mustn't                      d. might
3. She is interested in ancient history. She ----- be an archaeologist one day.  
a. can't                      b. might                      c. must                      d. won't
4. We are not sure. This coin ----- be hundreds of years.  
a. might                      b. must                      c. can't                      d. mustn't
5. I am sure Salma is abroad. She ----- be at the club.  
a. must                      b. can't                      c. might                      d. may
6. Malak ----- be at home . I can see the lights on in her room.  
a. mustn't                      b. can't                      c. must                      d. won't
7. It has two wings, it ----- be a rock.  
a. must                      b. may                      c. might                      d. can't
8. He works at school, he ----- be a doctor.  
a. can't                      b. must                      c. will                      d. may
9. She is only 10. She ----- be at university.  
a. must                      b. can't                      c. may                      d. might
10. I am not sure, Salma ----- be at school.  
a. can't                      b. must                      c. mustn't                      d. might
11. It .....be about using data to make a graph, I am not sure.  
a. might                      b. must                      c. can't                      d. couldn't
12. STEM school students .....be hardworking.  
a. might                      b. can't                      c. couldn't                      d. must
13. That .....be Ali. He has gone to Paris.  
a. might                      b. must                      c. can't                      d. may
14. In this photo everyone is wearing warm clothes, it .....very cold there.  
a. must be                      b. can't be                      c. might be                      d. couldn't
15. I am not sure what the weather will be like tomorrow. It ..... be hot or windy.  
a. must                      b. can't                      c. might                      d. mustn't
16. This .....be Hassan's bicycle. He doesn't have one.  
a. must                      b. can't                      c. might                      d. may
17. The mobile is ringing. It .....be Mona, I am not sure.  
a. must                      b. might                      c. can't                      d. couldn't



18. That .....be a real dinosaur. There aren't any dinosaurs on earth!

a. must

b. might

c. may

d. can't

19. She .....be sad, She has just won a prize.

a. must

b. might

c. may

d. can't

20. It .....be my car. I am certain.

a. must

b. might

c. may

d. mustn't

## 2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – I am sure he is an engineer. (must)

2 – Ali didn't catch the train. (can't)

3 – I am not sure she is at home. (might)

4 – Ayman has a lot of money. (must)

5 – Dina isn't at school. (can't)

6 – He can't be Egyptian. (French)

7- Rana can't have taken the money. (didn't)

8 – He must be poor. (rich)

9 – He can't be sad. (must)

10 – Perhaps, they will win the match. (might)

11. I am sure that he isn't Hassan's brother. (can't)

12. I am not sure, Salma is at school. (might)

13. Adel is in France, I am certain. (must be)

14. He must be rich. (can't)

15. She must be a doctor. (I am sure)

16. I am sure the lessons are in English. (must be)

17. It is probable that Mona is at school. (might)

18. It is impossible that Ali is a butcher. (be)

19. He broke the window, I am sure. (must)

20. He can't have been clever. (must)

## 3 - Write a paragraph of about (110) words on

" STEM Schools"



## Unit (5)

### Achievements

#### Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
achievements	إنجازات	give answers	يعطى اجابات
genius	عبقري	channel	قناة تليفزيونية
computer programming	برمجه الكمبيوتر	hear about	يسمع عن
intelligent	ذكي	amazing	مذهل
software	برامج الكمبيوتر	invite	يدعو
skill	مهارة	on shows	في برامج
sum	مسأله حسابية	American University	الجامعة الأمريكية
award	جائزة	improve	يحسن
brain	المخ	high level	مستوى أعلى
system	نظام	walk past	يمر من امام
maths	رياضيات	business	شركه تجارية
come into	يدخل	interested in	مهتم بـ
several	عديد	the world	العالم
graduates	خريجين	degree	درجه علمية
ability	قدرة	decide to	يقرر

#### Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
program	برنامج	medal	ميداليه
India	الهند	trophy	كأس
special	خاص / مميز	results	نتائج
both	كليهما	look after	يعتنى بـ
medicine	طب / دواء	online	متصل بالانترنت
either..or	إما... أو	do well	يؤدي بشكل جيد
competition	مسابقة / منافسة	possible	ممكن
furthermore	بالإضافة الى	in addition to	بالإضافة الى
tour guide	مرشد سياحي	shelf	رف
interview	مقابلة تليفزيونية	memorise	يحفظ
excellent	ممتاز	count	يعد / يحسب



## Definitions

genius	a person with a very highly developed brain عبقري
computer programming	writing the systems that make a computer work برمجته الكمبيوتر
intelligent	very quick to learn and understand things ذكي
software	the different systems used by a computer. برامج الكمبيوتر
skill	ability مهارة
sum	maths problem to work out مسأله حسابية
award	a prize given for an achievement جائزة

## Stop Here

homework	واجب منزلي	housework	أعمال منزلية
sum	مسأله حسابية	some	بعض
channel	قناة تلفزيونية	canal	قناة / ترعة
skill	مهارة	skull	جمجمه
invite	يدعو	invent	يخترع
improve	يحسن	prove	يبرهن
award	يمنح جائزة / جائزة	reward	يكافئ
tour	جوله	tower	برج
degree	شهادة / درجة علمية	agree	يوافق

## Language Notes

1 – six-year-old عمره ٦ سنوات

\*\* Six-year-old Mona drowned yesterday.

2 – speak very well يتحدث بشكل جيد

\*\* When he was young, he couldn't speak very well.

\*\* He wasn't very good at speaking.

3 – give answers على يجيب

\*\* He gave answers to all the questions.



4 – Canal قناه أو ترعه \*

Channel قناة تلفزيونية

\*\* The Suez canal is very important.

\*\* We watched the film On channel 2.

\*\* The swimmer crossed the English Channel

5 – hear about/of يسمع عن \* hear from يسمع من

\*\* Have you heard about the accident.

6 – On their shows يستضيف في البرامج

\*\* They invited him to be on their shows.

7 – help + مصدر + to + مفعول \*

help + مفعول with + الشيء

\*\* The university helped him to study maths.

\*\* He helped his sister with her homework.

8 – at a high level على مستوى أعلى

\*\* He studied Maths at a high level

\*\* The car goes at a high speed.

9 – improve يبرهن \* prove يحسن – يطور

\*\* He studies hard to improve his English.

10 – walk past يمر من أمام -----

\*\* He was walking past the bank, when he saw the robbery.

11 – be(become) interested in

= be keen on

= be fond of مهتم – شغوف بـ

\*\* He was/became interested in computer games.

\*\* He was keen on computer games.

12 – get/win an award يحصل على جائزة

\*\* He got an award for his work.

13 – teach --- about يعلم – يدرس

\*\* He can teach them about computer programming.



14 – graduate from \* يتخرج من

a graduate — خريج جامعة كذا

\*\* He graduated from Cairo University.

\*\* He is a graduate of Tanta University.

15 – start a degree يبدأ دراسة جامعية

\*\* He started a degree at a university in France.

16 – decide to + مصدر \*

decide that + جملة كاملة

\*\* He decided to finish school first.

\*\* He decided that he would go abroad.

17 – like + V + ing \*

would like to + مصدر — يحب أو يفضل

\*\* He would like to watch TV.

18 – On (TV – the internet – the radio – the mobile---)

\*\* I watched the program on TV last night.

19 – At the age of---- في عمر أو في سن

= When he was ----

\*\* At the age of 7, he visited the zoo.

\*\* When he was 7, he visited the zoo.

20 – He was the youngest ---- to + مصدر

\*\* He was the youngest boy to study medicine.

21 – in his twenties في العشرينات من عمره

\*\* He is in his twenties now.

22 – have interview with---- لدية مقابلة معي

\*\* The TV will have an interview with a young boy.

23 – Not only + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل -----

\*\* Not only did she win, but she also got 100%.

24 – either----- or إما..... أو \*

neither----- nor ولا.....

\*\* She is either a doctor or an engineer.

\*\* He is neither at home nor at school.



singular	plural	singular	plural
child	children	mouse	mice
ox	oxen	person	people
man	men	sheep	sheep

### Function Box

#### Adding information اضافة معلومات

Injy revises well. **Furthermore**, she does all her homework.

**In addition to** doing his homework, Youssef helps his mother.

I could play tennis. **In addition**, I could use the internet.

### Reading

#### Mahmoud Wael : A child genius

**Six-year-old** Abla Wael from Cairo couldn't do her maths homework one evening. Her father was helping her when her younger brother came into the room. Mahmoud couldn't speak very well yet because he was only three. However, he was able to give all the answers to the sums.

**Mahmoud's** father was sure that his son was a genius. Soon, TV channels heard about his amazing maths skills and invited him to be on their shows.

**When** Mahmoud was seven, the American University in Cairo helped him to improve his English because it would help him to study maths at a high level. After only three months, he could read, write and speak English quite well.

**One day**, Mahmoud walked past a class that was studying computer programming at the university and he could understand the lesson. Soon one of the biggest computer software business in the world became interested in Mahmoud because he was so intelligent. He studied computer programming and got several awards. He was then able to teach university graduates about computer programming. He was only eleven!

**Universities** around the world invited Mahmoud to start a degree, but he decided to finish school first. He said that he would like to go to university in Egypt.

### **An Award to -----**

I would like to give my mother an award because she is the best mother in the world. Because she looked after me and my brother and sister, she wasn't able to go to university when she was younger. However, she started studying online two years ago and she has done very well in her exams. She wants to become a teacher one day and teaches young children.

She should get an award because she has shown us that it is possible both to be a good parent and to achieve things for yourself.

### **Listening text**

**Tarek:**

Did you watch the program on TV last night, Hassan? It was about some very intelligent children.

**Hassan:**

No, I didn't. Tell me about it.

**Tarek:**

Well, One of them, a boy from India became a doctor at the age of 7.

**Hassan:**

Really! He must be a genius.

**Tarek:**

Yes, he is. His parents knew there was something special about him. When he was very young, he could walk and talk before the age of one and he could also read very difficult books when he was only five. He became both the youngest doctor in India and the youngest boy to study medicine at university, he was twelve.

**Hassan:**

That's amazing. What is he doing now?

**Tarek:**

He is in his twenties now and he is still working as a doctor. Then, the TV program had an interview with a young girl from India. When she was eleven, she was the youngest person in a math competition. Not only did she win the competition, but she achieved amazing result, 100%.

**Hassan:**

Wow, she is either a genius or she worked very hard at school.

**Tarek:**

I am sure she is a genius. I work hard at school, too but I am not as good as she is.





## Exercise on vocabulary

### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

**Sara:** Look at this photograph. It shows you at the beach.(1)-----?

**Leila:** No, I couldn't. But my sister could. What could you do when you were five?

**Sara:** (2)-----

**Leila:** Tennis? That is difficult. Did you play it last weekend?

**Sara:** (3)----- . I hurt my leg last week, so I needed to rest it.

**Leila:** Are you interested in other sports?

**Sara:** (4)-----

### 2 – Write what you would say:

1 – You suggest doing a science quiz.

2 – Someone has helped you.

3 – You tell your friend about your ability in the past.

4 – You add that your brother played well and won a prize.

5 – You express your ability to play tennis in the past.

6 – Someone has helped you.

7 – You offer to help your friend.

8 – You express your certainty that Ali is a doctor.

9 – Your father has bought you a mobile.

10 – You aren't sure that Mona is at home.

### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

An old man and a young man were walking through a forest . They saw a bear in front of them . The young man ran to a tree and climbed it quickly. His friend tried to climb one too , but he couldn't. He didn't know what to do. He thought for a moment then lay down on the ground and didn't move. Bears don't eat dead bodies. The bear came to him and smelt him . It smelt his arms , face and legs.

After two or three minutes, the bear went away. The young man came down from the tree. The old man stood up . The bear seemed to say something to you , " The young man said . His friend said , " Yes , it told me to look for a better friend !!"

### A ) Answer the following questions :

1 – Where did the two men see the bear?

2 – What did the bear advise the old man to do?

3 – What does the underlined word " it" refer to?

### B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

4 – The ----- man ran to a tree and climbed it.

A – old

b – young

c – small

d – big

5 – The old man stood up -----

a – after the bear had gone away.

b – before the bear went away.

c – when the bear was smelling his body.

d – When his friend was climbing the tree.



ξ – Choose the correct answer:

1. A person with a very highly developed brain is a -----  
a. lazy                      b. stupid                      c. genius                      d. penguin
2. ----- is writing the systems that make a computer work.  
a. computer-programming                      b. skill                      c. kill                      d. computer games
3. He is very----- . He very quickly learns and understands things.  
a . stupid                      b. lazy                      c. intelligent                      d. encourage
4. Ability means-----  
a . skill                      b. fill                      c. kill                      d. tell
5. He likes maths. He is good at working out-----  
a. some                      b. same                      c. sums                      d. funs
6. A/An ----- is a prize for an achievement.  
a – award                      b. present                      c. reward                      d. coward
7. The athlete gets a ----- for winning the race.  
a. metal                      b – mirror                      c. medal                      d. error
8. Aya got a ----- for completing the course.  
a – degree                      b - agree                      c. award                      d. drum
9. A sports team gets a ----- at the end of a competition.  
a - trophy                      b. shot                      c. gun                      d. book
10. Ali has a very good computer with the newest-----  
a. software                      b. skills                      c. sums                      d – books
11. My brother is going to study ----- at university.  
a. doctor                      b. computer programming                      c. engineer                      d. teacher
12. The play showed amazing----- during the match.  
a. skills                      b. laziness                      c. helpless                      d. dreams
- 13 . A ----- is someone who is very intelligent.  
a – stupid                      b. lazy                      c. rich                      d. genius
14. How quickly can you work out the answers to these maths-----?  
a. sums                      b. book                      c. same                      d. data
15. My sister is very polite. ----- she is very active.  
a. beside                      b. but                      c. furthermore                      d. notmore
16. 17. I would like ----- my mother an award. He is very clever.  
a. give                      b. gave                      c. giving                      d. to give



17. A boy from India became a doctor at the .....of seven.  
a. ago                      b. old                      c. age                      d. young
18. He has done very ----- in his exams.  
a. good                      b. well                      c. bad                      d. badly
19. There are three----- in the field.  
a. ox                      b. oxen                      c. child                      d. knife
20. The scientist won a/an ----- for discovering a new medicine.  
a. award                      b. book                      c. metal                      d. knife
21. First Basant got a ----- in medicine, then she got a job.  
a. newspaper                      b. degree                      c. paper                      d. permit
22. The basketball team won a gold----- for winning the competition.  
a. plan                      b. plane                      c. trophy                      d. kite
23. He went to university and studied.....to be a doctor.  
a. engineering                      b. math                      c. biology                      d. medicine
24. Not only.....win, but she achieved an amazing result.  
a. did she                      b. do she                      c. does she                      d. she do
25. Imhotep is known as the world's first ---- because of his achievements  
a. dentist                      b. genius                      c. pilot                      d. porter
26. My father always goes to work on time. ----- ,he does work well.  
a. In addition                      b. In addition to                      c. because of                      d. due to
27. There are children ----- amazing brains.  
a. in                      b. with                      c. at                      d. from
- 28 – Try to ----- your English.  
a. prove                      b. improve                      c. hire                      d. rent
- 29 – In addition to ----- every day, he never smokes.  
a. exercising                      b. exercises                      c. exercised                      d. exercise to
- 30 – There was a movie on ----- 2 yesterday.  
a. canal                      b. chat                      c. channels                      d. chance

**انتظروا المزيد ان شاء الله على قناة Ze English**



## Expressing ability and inability

could – couldn't – was/were (not) able to

التعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة وعدم القدرة والاستطاعة

ملاحظات عامة

١ – للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المضارع نستخدم الآتي :-

مصدر + can + فاعل

مصدر + am – is – are able to + فاعل

Ali can read English well.

They can swim easily.

Ali is able to solve the exam.

وفي النفي نضع (not)

He can't write well.

He is not able to send the e-mail.

٢ – للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في الماضي نستخدم الآتي :-

مصدر + could + فاعل (تعبير عن قدره عامه – بدون صعوبة)

مصدر + was/were able to + فاعل (تعبير عن قدرة في موقف معين – به صعوبة)

I could swim when I was seven.

When I was young, I could read and write.

She was able to solve the problem.

They were able to finish the task.

وفي النفي نستخدم الآتي :-

مصدر + couldn't + فاعل

مصدر + wasn't / weren't able to + فاعل

When I was 2, I couldn't speak well.

Abla couldn't do her homework.

He wasn't able to mend the car.



وفي حاله الاستفهام بمعنى هل نستخدم الأتي وتكون الأجابة عادة مختصرة: -

**Could + مصدر + فاعل + -----?**  
**Was / Were + مصدر + able + to + فاعل + -----?**

**Could you read when you were six?**

**Yes, I could.**

**No, I couldn't.**

**Were you able to do the homework?**

**Yes, I was.**

**No, I wasn't.**

وفي حاله السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة إستفهام :-

**-----? could + مصدر + فاعل + كلمة استفهام**  
**-----? was / were + مصدر + able to + فاعل + كلمة استفهام**

**What could you do when you were 10?**

**I could ride a horse.**

**What were you able to see at the concert?**

**I was able to see many singers.**

معلومة هامة (١) :-

نستخدم (could) عندما نعبر عن موقف عام في الماضي  
ولكن اذا كنا نتحدث عن موقف محدد نستخدم (was/were able to)

**When I was young I could swim in the sea.**

**I was able to swim in the sea yesterday.**

معلومة هامة (٢) :-

مضارع	ماضي
can + مصدر	could + مصدر
am – is – are able to + مصدر	was – were able to + مصدر
am – is – are capable of + V + ing	was – were capable of + V + ing
have- has the ability to + مصدر	had the ability to + مصدر
	managed to + مصدر
	succeeded in + V _ ing



## Exercise on Grammar

### 1 – Choose the correct answer

1. I ----- to come to your house last week because I was ill.  
a. was able                      b. wasn't able                      c. were able                      d. couldn't
2. I couldn't ----- when I was younger.  
a. write                      b. wrote                      c. writes                      d. writing
3. There was a fire, but the firefighters were able -----it out.  
a. put                      b. to put                      c. puts                      d. putting
4. In addition to -----, I could swim.  
a. read                      b. reading                      c. reads                      d. to reading
5. Geniuses could----- things that ordinary people find difficult.  
a. doing                      b. does                      c. did                      d. do
6. My friends ----- to answer the questions.  
a. could                      b. were able                      c. was able                      d. couldn't
7. When I was you, I ----- swim.  
a. able to                      b. could                      c. was able                      d. were able
8. Ali had the ----- to help people.  
a. able                      b. ability                      c. could                      d. can
9. They could----- exams easily  
a. answer                      b. answered                      c. answers                      d. answering
10. When he was ten, he ----- read and write.  
a. could                      b. able                      c. was able                      d. will
11. She was.....of teaching German.  
a. able                      b. ability                      c. capability                      d. capable
12. Did you.....the ability to help others?  
a. had                      b. has                      c. having                      d. have
13. My brother .....to solve many problems.  
a. able to                      b. could                      c. was able                      d. capable
14. In the past, people.....use camels.  
a. could                      b. able to                      c. ability                      d. capable of
15. He.....do his homework so, he was angry.  
a. could                      b. was able to                      c. was capable                      d. couldn't
16. He .....speak well, because he was too young.  
a. could                      b. couldn't                      c. was able                      d. can
17. Although the lesson was difficult, he .....to understand it.  
a. was able                      b. could                      c. couldn't                      d. wasn't able



18. Because the lesson was difficult, he .....to understand it.  
 a. was able      b. could      c. couldn't      d. wasn't able
19. He was able to..... at university.  
 a. teaching      b. teaches      c. teach      d. taught
20. I had the .....to read and write German.  
 a. able      b. capable      c. ability      d. be able

## 2 – Rewrite the following sentences

- 1 – He managed to so all the quizzes. (able to)
- 2 – When he was young, he had the ability to read and write. (could)
- 3 – She was capable of crossing the bridge. (able)
- 4 – Was he able to solve the mystery. (capable)
- 5 – She didn't have the ability to run when she was 2. (couldn't)
- 6 – In addition to studying hard, he plays football. (In addition)
- 7- They cooked lunch. They watched TV. (Not only)
- 8 – There is a mouse under the table. (mice)
- 9 – I wasn't able to find the pen that you lost. (couldn't)
- 10 – Were you able to do the sums. (ability)
- 11 – When I was young, I couldn't swim. (able)
12. Abba couldn't do her maths homework. (to do)
13. He couldn't teach the students at University. (couldn't)
14. Was he able to answer the quiz? (Could)
15. They were able to save the boy. (could)
- 16 – Did he have the ability to buy a car? (Was)
- 17 – Ali had the ability to speak English. (could)
- 18 – Mona was able to run fast. (ability)
- 19 – He is capable of playing well. (can)
- 20 – She has the ability to read well. (able)

## ٣ – Write a paragraph of about (110) words on

"a genius person"



## Unit (6)

### Inventors

#### Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
inventors	مخترعون	soil	تربة – أرض زراعية
robots	روبوت (إنسان آلي)	gases	غازات
dive	ينغوص	personal	شخصي
volcanoes	براكين	design	يصمم
dangerous	خطير	include	يشمل – يتضمن
planet	كوكب	vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهربائية
lawn mower	آلة قص العشب	jobs	وظائف
floor	أرضية	faces	أوجه
grass	عشب	recognize	يتعرف على
parks	حدائق	voice	صوت إنسان
engineer	مهندس	message	رسالته
entertain	يسلى	friendly	ودود
toys	لعاب أطفال	feel better	يشعر بتحسّن

#### Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
emphasize	يؤكد على	talk about	يتحدث عن
remember	يتذكر	competition	منافسة – مسابقة
forget	ينسي	important	مهم
part of	جزء من	research	بحث علمي
project	مشروع	ideas	أفكار
several	عديد	inventions	اختراعات
experiments	تجارب علمية	kind of	نوع من
test	يختبر	wooden	خشبي
prize	جائزة	problem	مشكلة
winner	فائز	solution	حل
museum	متحف	present	يقدم – هدية
interests	اهتمامات	ships	سفن





transport	النقل	papyrus	ورق البردي
expert	خبير	oars	مجداف القارب
made from	مصنوع من	together	معا — سويا
ropes	حبال	goods	بضائع
the wind	الرياح	across	عبر
century	قرن (١٠٠) عام	steamships	سفن بخارية
powerful	قوي	oil	بتترول — زيت

### أهم التعريفات Definitions

entertain	do something that interests people	يسلى
personal	for you or belonging to you	شخصي
recognize	know a person because you have seen them before	يتعرف على
voice	you hear this when someone speaks	صوت بشري
volcano	a large place from which fire and hot rocks sometimes come	بركان
lawn mower	a machine to cut the grass in a garden or park	الآلة قص العشب
planet	a large object in space that moves around a star	كوكب
vacuum cleaner	a machine to keep your house clean	مكنسة كهربائية

### Stop here

dive	يفوص	drive	يقود
planet	كوكب	plant	نبات
remind	يذكر	remember	يتذكر
feel	يشعر	fill	يملأ
research	بحث علمي	search	يبحث عن
part	جزء	port	ميناء
experiment	تجربة علمية	experience	خبرة
reason	سبب	season	فصل
sail	شراع المركب	sale	خصم — اوكازيون



## Language Notes

1 – for a long time/period لفترة طويلة

**They have used robots for a long time.**

2 – Other + اسم آخر – أو آخرون

**others** الآخرون

**Some robots dive under water. Other robots are sent inside volcanoes.**

**Some robots dive under water. Others are sent inside volcanoes.**

3 – plant نبات - يزرع

**planet** كوكب

**They plant more trees here.**

**They sent a robot to another planet.**

4 – soil تربة زراعية

**floor** أرضية حجرة

**ground** أرض الشارع

**We need fertile soil to grow better crops.**

**Robot vacuums are used to clean floors.**

5 – voice صوت انسان

**sound** صوت شيء

**The robot can hear your voice and turn its head.**

6 – remember يتذكر

**remind** يُذكر

**I remember his number well.**

**The robot can remind you to send your e-mails.**

7 – so لذلك

**so that** لكي

**He played well so he won.**

**He played well so that he could win.**

8 – help الشيء + with مفعول

**help + مصدر + to + مفعول**

**Robots can help people with jobs at home.**

**Robots can help children to feel better.**

9 – send into space يرسل للفضاء

**A robot was sent into space.**



**10 – Don't forget to + مصدر = Remember to + مصدر**

**Don't forget to send the e-mail.**

**= Remember to sent the e-mail.**

**11 – invention اختراع**

**discovery اكتشاف**

**The mobile is a great invention.**

**The discovery of the femto Second is important.**

**12 – along the Nile بامتداد او بمحاذاة النيل**

**A lot of cities were built along the Nile.**

**13 – used for + V + ing / اسم**

**Used to + مصدر**

**People have used ships for transport.**

**Cars are used to carry people.**

**14 – expert at ----- خبير في**

**People have become experts at building boats.**

**15 – made boats from صنعوا قوارب من**

**The Egyptians made small boats from papyrus.**

**16 – wooden خشبي = made of wood**

**This table is wooden, it is made of wood.**

**17 – century قرن ١٠٠ عام**

**decade عقد ١٠ سنوات**

**millennium ألفيه (الف عام)**

**A century is a period of 100 years.**

**A decade is a period of 10 years.**

**18 – It is important for مصدر + to + مفعول**

**It is important for you to revise well.**

**19 – do research/experiments يقوم ببحث / تجارب**

**They are doing research on this project.**

**You have to do several experiments and test them.**

**20 – present designs to يعرض او يقدم التصميمات امام**

**The winners will present their designs to people.**



### Emphasizing a point

You must remember to + مصدر ----- يجب ان تتذكر

You must remember that----- تذكر أن

Don't forget to + مصدر ----- لا تنسى

Don't forget that ----- لا تنسى أن

It is necessary/important to + مصدر ----- من الضروري او المهم أن

### Book Text

#### Robots in our Life

**Scientists**, have used robots for a long time. Some robots dive under water to study the sea: others are sent inside volcanoes to study places that are dangerous. In 2012, a robot went to another planet to study the soil and gases there.

**Personal** robots are designed to help people with jobs at home. They include robot Vacuum cleaners to clean floors and lawn mowers to cut the grass in parks and gardens.

**Now**, an engineer has designed a robot that can recognize people. When you speak, it will answer! It will hear your voice and turn its head in order to look at you. It will say hello to you when you come home and it can read a story to children. It can give a message to the right person in the family. It can even remind you to send your e-mails.

**Some** robots are designed to have friendly faces so that children will think they are toys. These robots are very useful in hospitals where they can entertain children and help them to feel better.



## Listening text

**Teacher:**

So, Let's talk about the science competition. You must remember how important it is for you to enter. You learned so much about scientific research.

**Student:**

I have got a lot of ideas of some inventions already.

**Teacher:**

That is very good. But don't forget that the idea is the easiest part of a project. One you got an idea, you have to think about the design, then you have to do several experiments and test them to see if they work.

**Student:**

What kind of ideas are you looking for in the competition?

**Teacher:**

It is necessary for you to be something different, do some research and find out if your idea is completely new.

**Student:**

It is difficult to think of something to invent.

**Teacher:**

It can be difficult at first I agree. I agree, it might be easier to think of a problem that you want to solve. First, it is important to remember to look on something that you are really interested in and don't forget there is a prize. The winners will visit the science museum where they will present their designs to people who work there.

## The Invention of Ships and Sails

**In ancient Egypt**, like today, most of our important cities were built along the Nile. For this reason, people have used the river for transport for many years. The people also became experts at building boats.

**Early boats**

\* **In around 4000BCE**, the ancient Egyptians made small boats from Papyrus. They used Oars to move them forwards.

**Wooden boats and Sails**

\* **Later**, they used wood tied together with ropes to build boats. They also invented the first sail in order to move faster up the river when the wind blow.

**Transport ships**

\* **In around 2500 BCE**, people began to build larger and stronger boats. Ships could travel across the sea to sell goods in other countries.

**Steam and oil**



\* **Ships** needed the wind until the early 1800s, when the first steamships began to cross the seas. In the twentieth century, oil was used to take powerful ships around the world.

### Exercises on Vocabulary

#### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Sara and Nora are talking about inventions

**Sara:** What are you reading about?

**Nora:** (1)-----

**Sara:** Inventions! (2)-----?

**Nora:** The most important inventions are the mobile and the plane.

**Sara:** (3)-----.

**Nora:** I think so, too.

**Sara:** What about the internet?

**Nora:** (4)-----

#### 2 – Write what you would say:

1 – You remind your sister to do her homework.

2 – You are asked about the most important inventions.

3 – You suggest taking part in the competition.

4 – You tell your friend to remember to revise well.

5 – You want to emphasize that studying hard is necessary.

6 – You offer to help an old woman.

7 – You are helped by your friend.

8 – You want to know the way to the Pyramids.

9 – You want your sister to remember that it isn't useful to waste time.

10 – Your friend has won a prize.

#### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

It was a rainy day in January . The farmers were in their fields. A boy ran towards them shouting for help. He told them that the river was coming up and they were in danger. They didn't believe him because he was just a little boy. An hour later , the high water in the river came over the land. The farmers now knew that the boy's words were true. They tried to save their fields and houses, but they couldn't control the water of the river. They had to run away. They were very sad because they lost both their crops and houses. In the afternoon, some engineers came with a number of machines and dug a canal from the river. Some machines were also used to pump the water out of the fields.

#### A) Answer the following questions

1 – Why was the boy shouting?

2 – Which season was it ?

3 – Why did the engineer come?

#### B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

4 – The underlined word " they" refers to -----

a – fields

b – machines

c – engineers

d – farmers



**d – their children**

**d. from**

17. His most famous----- is the vacuum cleaner.

- a. inventor                      b. invention                      c. invent                      d. invents

18. The ancient Egyptians became experts ----- building boats

- a. at                      b. within                      c. to                      d. by

19. Most important cities were built ----- the river.

- a. long                      b. a long                      c. along                      d. long a

20. Ali used-----in the street.

- a. to play                      b. to playing                      c. to plays                      d. for playing

21. Ali is used ----- in the street.

- a. to play                      b. to playing                      c. playing                      d. play

22. A boat is used ----- goods.

- a. to carry                      b. to carrying                      c. carried                      d. carrying

23. Ships could travel ----- the sea to sell goods in other countries.

- a. cross                      b. across                      c. crosses                      d. under

24. In the--- century, oil was used to take powerful ships around the world

- a. 20<sup>th</sup>                      b. 20                      d. 20 rd                      d. th 20

25. Engineers have invented robots that ----- you.

- a. recognize                      b. summarize                      c. popularize                      d. canalize

26. Don't forget----- grammar rules are important.

- a. to                      b. that                      c. than                      d. then

27. The ancient Egyptians made small boats from -----

- a. paper                      b. papyrus                      c. plastic                      metal

28 – He won many prizes for his -----

- a. invent                      b. invention                      c. laziness                      d. carelessness

29. You must .....to help your friends.

- a. forget                      b. remember                      c. remembering                      d. forgetting

30 – Tourists should wear ----- cream on hot days.

- a. ice                      b. sun                      c. moon                      d. sky





## Transitive and intransitive Verbs

بعض الأفعال تحتاج مفعول وتسمى الأفعال المتعدية (transitive)   
 وبعض الأفعال لا تحتاج مفعول وتسمى الأفعال اللازمة (intransitive)   
 ويوجد بعض الأفعال يمكن أن يأتي بعدها مفعول أو لا يأتي.

تحتاج مفعول Some Verbs are mostly followed by Object. (Transitive)

أفعال يأتي معها حرف الجر to		أفعال يأتي معها حرف الجر for	
send	يرسل	buy	يشترى
Offer	يعرض	build	يبني
sell	يبيع	bring	يحضر
Pay	يدفع	make	يصنع
give	يعطي	bake	يخبز
lend	يسلف	keep	يحفظ

وترتيب الجملة يكون كالآتي

مفعول غير عاقل	مفعول عاقل	فعل	فاعل
----------------	------------	-----	------

- \* He asked me a question.
- \* Samir bought me a present.
- \* He gave her the message.
- \* Ali sent me an e-mail.

معلومه هامه جدا

- اذا جاء المفعول (غير العاقل) أولا فإننا نضع قبل العاقل (to / for) حسب الفعل   
 ويكون ترتيب الجملة كالآتي

مفعول عاقل	To / for	مفعول غير عاقل	فعل	فاعل
------------	----------	----------------	-----	------

She baked Ali a cake.  
 She baked a cake for Ali.  
 They gave me a present.  
 They gave a present to me.



## Exercise on Grammar

### 1 – Choose the correct answer

1. 1. Tarek asked----- a question.

- a. to me                      b. for me                      c. me                      d. mine

2. I gave -----the message.

- a. to my mother              b. my mother              c. for my mother              d. mine mother

3. Samir bought a present-----

- a. me                      b. for me                      c. mine                      d. me for

4. Tourists information centers give maps ----- for free.

- a. with tourists              b. by tourists              c. to tourists              d. tourists

5. Manar gave ----- a sandwich for lunch.

- a. her daughter              b. for her daughter              c. hers                      d. to her daughter

6. He sent a book -----

- a. to me                      b. me                      c. my                      d. mine

7. She----- a present.

- a. bought me              b. bought for              c. for bought              d. me bought

8. Ali sent-----

- a. me a letter              b. a letter me              c. me a letters              d. a letters me

9. She cooked a meal-----

- a. them                      b. for they                      c. for them                      d. by they

10. Dina bought-----

- a. me a cake              b. a cake me              c. I a cake                      d. his a cake

11. You must remember.....the work will be fun.

- a. to                      b. for                      c. that                      d. by

12. You must .....to eat vegetables.

- a. remember              b. forget                      c. forgetting                      d. remembering

13. ....forget that you should correct any mistakes.

- a. No                      b. Not                      c. Doesn't                      d. Don't

14. I offered a drink.....the guest.

- a. to                      b. for                      c. on                      d. in

15. The doctor examined the patient.....

- a. careful                      b. carefully                      c. lazy                      d. happy

16. Rema sent ..... an e-mail.

- a. me                      b. he                      c. she                      d. they



17. The information center gives maps.....tourists for free.

- a. for                                      b. to                                      c. by                                      d. with

18. Black Beauty tells us .....

- a. the story                                      b. to the story                                      c. for the story                                      d. story us

19. I will say hello.....you.

- a. for                                      b. in                                      c. by                                      d. to

20. Sara bought .....

- a. a present me                                      b. me for a present                                      c. me to a present                                      d. a present for me

## 2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – Don't forget to send the e-mail. (Remember)

2 – A computer is used to send e-mails. (sending)

3 – Maya gave her sister a pen. (to her)

4 – The class brought their teacher some flowers. (for their teachers)

5 – Did you buy me that Smartphone? (for me)

6 – The owner sold the house to Ahmad. (sold Ahmad)

7- Grandmother baked him a cake. (for him)

8 – Ali is interested in reading. He also writes short stories. (in addition)

9 – Perhaps he will visit China. (might)

10 – Adel might visit us tomorrow. (I am not sure)

11 – She gave him a mobile. (to)

12 – Ali bought them some sandwiches. (for)

13 – Mona offered us some tea. (Some tea)

14 – Samir will buy Maya a book. (for)

15 – I gave my mother a message. (to)

16 – I bought some milk for the baby. (bought the baby)

17 – Don't forget to buy some tea. (Remember)

18 – It is necessary to arrive early. (Don't forget)

19 – Don't forget to bring the book. (necessary)

20 – It is important to save water. (Remember)

## 3 - Write a paragraph of about (110) words on:

The most important invention



## Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
sport	رياضة	leather	جلد
racket	مدرب	filled with	مملوء بـ
similar to	مشابهة	hair	شعر
century	قرن	wool	صوف
indoor	داخلي	rubber	مطاط
outdoor	خارجي	measure	يقيس
indoors	بالداخل	weigh	يزن
outdoors	بالخارج	Canadian	كندي
wait for	ينتظر	P.E. teacher	مدرس ألعاب
weather	الطقس	winter	الشتاء
hit the ball	يضرب الكرة	outside	خارج
wooden	خشبي	poles	أعمده
tie	يربط	bottom	قاع
basket	سلة	court	ملعب - صالة ألعاب
take out of	يخرج من	score	يحرز
popular	محبوب - مشهور	cut off	يقطع
practise	يتدرب - يمارس	metal	معدن

## Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
obligation	الزام	stadium	استاد
do revision	يراجع	spectators	مشجعين
meals	وجبات	athlete	لاعب
contrast	تناقض	prize	جائزة
professor	استاذ جامعي	hold	يعقد - يقيم
Olympic Games	ألعاب اوليمبية	expert	خبير
competition	منافسة	change	يغير
part of	جزء من	Greek	يوناني
modern	حديث	no longer	لم يعد



list	قائمة من	area	منطقة
achievements	إنجازات	furthermore	بالإضافة إلى
accurately	بدقة	medals	ميداليات
compete for	يتنافس من أجل	winners	فائزون
referee	حكم	opponent	خصم
congratulate on	يهنيء على	respect	احترام
trophy	كأس	Japanese	ياباني

## Definitions

poles	long bits of metal or wood	أعمده
score	what you need to win in some sports	يحرز
court	place where a tennis or basketball match is played	ملعب - صالة
indoor	inside a building	داخلي

## Stop here

rocket	صاروخ	racket	مضرب
leather	جلد	skin	جلد - قشرة
throw	يرمي	through	خلال
list	قائمة من	menu	قائمة طعام
prize	جائزة	present	هدية
compete	يتنافس	complete	يكمل
apologize to	يعتذر لشخص	apologize for	يعتذر عن (شيء)

## Language Notes

1 – play football يلعب كرة  
go swimming يذهب للسباحة  
do judo يلعب جودو

- ✦ We will play football at 7.
- ✦ We go swimming every week.
- ✦ He does Judo on Fridays.



**2 – racket** مضرب  
**rocket** صاروخ

- ✦ We need a racket to play tennis.
- ✦ I can see a rocket in the sky.

**3 – similar to** مشابه  
**the same (as)** تماماً مثل

- ✦ This car is similar to my car.

**4 – in the eleventh century** في القرن الـ ١١

- ✦ Tennis was invented in the eleventh century.

**5 – indoor + اسم = indoors** داخل – داخلي  
**outdoor + اسم = outdoors** خارج – خارجي

- ✦ Football is an outdoor sport.
- ✦ We stayed indoors to play chess.

**6 – weather** الطقس  
**climate** المناخ عموماً

- ✦ What is the weather like today? – it is very hot.

**7 – wooden = made of wood** خشبي أو مصنوع من الخشب

- ✦ This racket is made of wood, it is wooden.

**8 – balls were made from leather** مصنوعة من الجلد

- ✦ The first tennis balls were made from leather.

**9 – full of = filled with** ممتلئ بـ

- ✦ The balls were filled with hair or wool.

**10 – too + صفة + to + مصدر**  
**so + صفة + that** لدرجة

- ✦ It is too cold to play outside.
- ✦ This tea is so hot that I can't drink.

**11 – throw the ball into** يرمى الكرة في

- ✦ The players had to throw the ball into the basket.



12 – in order to + مصدر --- مصدر

= so that + جملة كاملة

- ✦ He studied hard in order to get high marks.
- ✦ He studied hard so that he could get high marks.

13 – score a goal يحرز هدف

win a match يكسب مباراة

beat يهزم

- ✦ He scored a wonderful goal yesterday.
- ✦ Egypt won the final match and got the gold medal.

14 – take out of يُخرج الشيء من

- ✦ The players had to take the ball out of the basket.

15 – Although + جملة كاملة

= despite + اسم / v + ing ----- بالرغم من – برغم

- ✦ Although he played well, he lost.
- ✦ Despite playing well, he lost.

16 – refer to يشير إلى

referee الحكم

- ✦ What does this word refer to?
- ✦ The referee gave a red card to the player.

17 – congratulate ---- on يهنئ على

encourage ---- to يشجع على

- ✦ The players congratulated the other team on winning the match.
- ✦ The teacher encouraged us to do better.

18 – win self-respect يكسب احترام الذات

- ✦ Although he lost the match, he won his self-respect.

19 – an expert on/in/at خبير في

- ✦ He is an expert on the history of the Olympic Games.

20 – have/has + P.P ----- منذ ذلك الحين

- ✦ The games have changed since then.



21 – no longer لم يعد = any more

✦ He no longer smokes.

= He doesn't smoke any more.

22 – list قائمة من

menu قائمة طعام

✦ He wrote a list of shopping.

The waiter gave us the menu to choose our food.

23 – compete for يتنافس من أجل

✦ The players compete for the gold medal.

### Function Box

#### Contrasting information التعبير عن التناقض

Although he played well, he lost. بالرغم من

He played well. However, he lost. مع ذلك

He played well, but he lost. ولكن

### Book Text

#### Sports History

**Some** , experts believe that tennis was first an Egyptian sport, because the world racket is very similar to the Arabic word rahat (hands). Other people believe that it was invented by the French in the eleventh or twelfth century.

**By** the thirteenth century, there were as many as 1,800 indoor courts, so people didn't have to wait for good weather in order to play. In those days, players had to hit the ball with their hands. By 1500, the game was played with a wooden racket.





**The** very first tennis balls were made from leather filled with horse hair or wool. Today, tennis balls are rubber and have to measure 6.54-7.3 centimeter across the middle and weigh 56-59.49 grams.

**Basketball** was invented in 1891 by a Canadian P.E teacher, James Naismith. In that year, he thought; "I must find a new sport for my students to play in winter, because it is too cold to play outside." The New game could be played inside any weather. James Naismith tied two baskets to poles at each end of the court. A player had to throw the ball into the basket in order to score. At first, before the bottoms of the baskets were cut off, a player had to take the ball out of the basket after he or she scored. The game is now very popular, although you must practise every day to be good at it.

### Listening text

#### The Olympic Games

Professor Younis is an expert on the history of the Olympic Games .

**boy:**

When were the first Olympic Games held?

**Professor:**

The first Olympic Games were held in Greece in 776 BCE so, it is a very old competition.

**Boy:**

Have the games changed a lot since then?

**Professor:**

Oh ! yes, There have been many changes. In the ancient Greek Olympics, there were between seven and nine sports. They are completely different now. Some sports are no longer part of the modern games.

**Boy:**

How many sports are part of the games now?

**Professor:**

Well, The list keeps changing, but in 2016, there were forty-one sports. Another area where there have been big changes is in the stadiums, they become huge and very modern. Furthermore, stadiums all have news technology. So, their achievements can be managed more accurately.



**Boy:**

How different were the ancient Greek stadiums?

**Professor:**

Ancient Greek stadiums were not very comfortable and there wasn't even fresh water for the spectators. These days, spectators from all over the world come and watch events, but in ancient Greece only Greek spectators could watch the games.

**Boy:**

How hard is it for today's athletes?

**Professor:**

They work very hard. In the past, athletes only used to practise hard for about ten months before the games. These days they must work hard for years before the games.

**Boy:**

What about the prizes the athletes win?- that hasn't changed, has it?

**Professor:**

Yes, it has. Today the athletes win medals for first, second or third place. This is very different from the past when winners were given only leaves to wear on their heads.

**Boy:**

How often were the games held in the past?

**Professor:**

During ancient times, they were held every four years in the summer and always in the same place in Greece. However, today the Olympics are held in different countries every time. Although there have been changes, it is always a great achievement for athletes to compete for their countries at the Olympics that hasn't changed at all.



### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Azza and Aya are talking about the Olympic Games.

**Azza:** (1)-----?

**Aya:** It started in Greece in 776 BCE.

**Azza:** Were they held in Egypt?

**Aya:** (2)-----

**Azza:** (3)-----?

**Aya :** The winners get gold, silver and bronze medals.

**Azza:** I think they are interesting .

**Aya :** (4)-----

### 2 – Write what you would say:

- 1 –Your friend has won a gold medal.
- 2 – You ask your friend where the Olympic game first held.
- 3 – You express your opinion of the match.
- 4 – A friend asks you what you thought of a scary film.
- 5 – You tell a friend what you did last Saturday at midday.
- 6 –You are certain that he is an engineer.
- 7 – You meet your friend on the New Year day.
- 8 – Your friend's father has had an accident.
- 9 - You drop a glass on the floor. Your sister walks into the room.
- 10 – Your friend got the first prize.

### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

The ancient Egyptian year had three seasons. It is essential to remember that calendars were very important in ancient Egypt. Farmers needed to know when to plant crops. In addition, they needed to know when the Nile was going to flood.

I want to emphasize how important food was at this time. Don't forget that many people would starve if the crops didn't grow. The Egyptians invented the calendar so that they could plant their crops at the right time. The calendar had twelve months of thirty days, which is 360 days a year. They also had five holidays!

#### A)Answer the following questions

- 1- What is the main idea of the passage?
- 2- Why did ancient Egyptians invent the calendar?
- 3- How many days were there in the ancient Egyptians' year ?



**B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

4- The underlined word “ they “ refer to-----

- a - crops                      b - calendars                      c – farmers                      d - seasons

5- starve means very -----

- a - thirsty                      b – hungry                      c – hot                      d - happy

**4 – Choose the correct answer:**

1. The opposite of outside is -----

- a. in                      b. inside                      c. upstairs                      d. downstairs

2. A place where we can play tennis is a -----

- a. theatre                      b. class                      c. court                      d. pool

3. We can hold up a tent by using -----

- a . poles                      b. signs                      c. costumes                      d. flutes

4. We use ----- to measure weights.

- a . grams                      b. kilometers                      c. meters                      d. centimeters

5. We need to ----- to win a sports game.

- a. kick                      b. score                      c. hold                      d. grab

6. Hala’s cousin is a very good ----- . She will compete in the Olympics

- a – engineer                      b. athlete                      c. vet                      d. trainer

7. There were about 20.000 ----- at the football match.

- a. trainers                      b – spectators                      c. referees                      d. players

8. Mariam got a ----- for winning the sports competition.

- a – trophy                      b – apostrophe                      c. bottle                      d. sword

9. The----- stopped the game and told the player to play again.

- a - player                      b. referee                      c. opponent                      d. trainer

10. Our team is playing well, but our ----- are playing better.

- a. opponents                      b. spectators                      c. managers                      d – referees

11. This hotel is new. -----, it is less expensive.

- a. Furthermore                      b. in addition to                      c. beside                      d. because

12. Basketball is a popular sport. -----, I prefer tennis.

- a. However                      b. so                      c. because                      d. in addition to

13. Ali is very good at tennis. -----, he is a very fast runner.

- a – However                      b. in addition                      c. despite                      d. in spite of

14. It is not light it is -----

- a. white                      b. heavy                      c. clever                      d. park

15. ----- are long bits of metal or wood.

- a. e-poles                      b. pools                      c. peels                      d. meals



16. The girls are cooking -----

- a. meals                      b. stories                      c. novels                      d. lizards

17. We must ----- revision before exams.

- a. do                      b. make                      c. doing                      d. making

18. To play tennis, You have to -----the ball with a racket.

- a. hit                      b. kick                      c. destroy                      d. sleep

19. A ----- decides if something is right or wrong in a match.

- a. free                      b. refer                      c. referee                      d. prefer

20. ----- bought the tickets and went to the stadium.

- a. players                      b. trainers                      c. referees                      d. spectators

21. Players had to.....the ball with their hands.

- a. kick                      b. eat                      c. shrink                      d. hit

22. A tennis ball has to weigh 56-59.49 .....

- a. grams                      b. meters                      c. kilograms                      d. kilometers

23. Tennis is played using a .....

- a. rocket                      b. racket                      c. rucksack                      d. rubber

24. They spent their time playing.....games.

- a. indoor                      b. indoors                      c. outdoors                      d. doors

25. The first balls were made from.....

- a. gold                      b. weather                      c. brick                      d. leather

26. Football is more.....than tennis now.

- a. popular                      b. happy                      c. sad                      d. boring

27. Before eating we chose the meals from the-----

- a. list                      b. menu                      c. tour guide                      d. graph

28 – We congratulated Mona ----- her success.

- a. on                      b. at                      c. for                      d. from

29 – The meal was ----- spicy to eat.

- a. so                      b. to                      c. too                      d. two

30 – This table is made of wood, it is-----

- a. wood                      b. wooden                      c. metal                      d. plastic



## Necessity and Obligation

التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام :-

١ - للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم كل من :-

مصدر + must – have to – has to

٢ - عندما نتحدث عن القواعد او الالزام الخارجى نستخدم (have to-has to) أما للتعبير عن ان الشيء مهم فعله نستخدم ( must ) ...

We have to go to school on time.

She has to get a passport to travel to London.

You must see a doctor.

معلومه هامة

التعبيرات السابقة تساوي المعنى الاتى :-

مصدر + to + مفعول + It is necessary / obligatory for

It is necessary for them to go to school on time.

It is necessary for her to get a passport.

٣ - في حالة النفي بمعنى ليس من الضروري أن نستخدم الآتى :-

مصدر + don't/doesn't have to + فاعل

مصدر + don't/doesn't need to + فاعل

مصدر + needn't + فاعل

1 - She doesn't have to hurry, she isn't late for school.

= She doesn't need to hurry, she isn't late for school.

2 - They don't have to buy bread; there is much in the fridge.

= They don't need to buy bread; there is much in the fridge.

مصدر + to + مفعول + It isn't necessary for

It isn't necessary for her to hurry.  
It isn't necessary for them to buy bread.

٤ - في حالة الاستفهام نستخدم الآتى بمعنى هل من الضروري أن :-

-----? مصدر + have to + فاعل + Do/Does  
= ---? مصدر + to + مفعول + Is it necessary for

Does he have to buy the book?  
= Is it necessary for him to buy the book?

٥ - للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم الآتى :-

----- مصدر + had to + فاعل  
= ----- مصدر + to + مفعول + It was necessary for

I had to do my homework, so I couldn't go out.  
= It was necessary for me to do my homework.  
She had to go shopping.  
= It was necessary for her to go shopping.

٦ - في حالة نفي الماضي نستخدم الآتى :-

----- مصدر + didn't have to + فاعل  
= ---- مصدر + to + مفعول + It wasn't necessary for

He didn't have to write the e-mail.  
= It wasn't necessary for him to write the e-mail.  
Dina didn't have to cook lunch.  
= It wasn't necessary for her to cook lunch.

Did + فاعل + have to + مصدر -----?

= Was it necessary for + مفعول + to + مصدر -----?

Did they have to take the money?

= Was it necessary for them to take the money?

Did Ali have to sell his car?

= Was it necessary for him to sell his car?

mustn't + مصدر

= not allowed

= forbidden

= prohibited

= against the law

**You mustn't park here.**

= **It is not allowed** to park here.

= **It is against the law** to park here.

= **It is forbidden** to park here.

= **It is prohibited** to park here.

**You mustn't park here.**

**Parking here is not allowed.**

**Parking here is against the law.**

**You mustn't park here.**

**You are not allowed** to park here.

**You are forbidden** to park here.



## Exercise on Grammar

### 1. Choose the correct answer

1. The players had----- the balls with hands.  
 a. hits                      b. to hit                      c. to hitting                      d. hitting
2. She is not late. She ----- hurry.  
 a. has to                      b. doesn't have to                      c. didn't have to                      d. had to
3. What ----- you have to do for homework yesterday?  
 a. did                      b. do                      c. does                      d. done
4. He----- his car here. It is against the law.  
 a. must                      b. mustn't                      c. should                      d. had
5. How long did you ----- to wait until the bus arrived?  
 a. have                      b. had                      c. has                      d. having
6. I watched TV in addition to----- my homework.  
 a. do                      b. does                      c. did                      d. doing
7. You ----- swim here. It is not allowed.  
 a. must                      b. mustn't                      c. have to                      d. has to
8. ----- necessary to study yesterday?  
 a. It is                      b. Is it                      c. Was it                      d. It was
9. "No smoking" means you-----  
 a. should                      b. must                      c. mustn't                      d. can
10. It is not necessary, you ----- go out.  
 a. had to                      b. have to                      c. didn't have to                      d. don't have to
11. It is not allowed to wait here. You.....wait here.  
 a. must                      b. have to                      c. has to                      d. mustn't
12. We ..... go to school on time.  
 a. has to                      b. have to                      c. must to                      d. mustn't
13. How long did you .....wait until the bus arrived?  
 a. must                      b. has to                      c. have to                      d. had to
14. She has..... a passport to travel.  
 a. get                      b. to get                      c. getting                      d. gets
15. Does Ali..... to leave?  
 a. has                      b. have                      c. had                      d. must
16. It is obligatory means it is.....  
 a. necessary                      b. not important                      c. unnecessary                      d. not useful
17. It .....necessary for her to come yesterday.  
 a. is                      b. was                      c. had                      d. has
18. They have to.....a uniform.  
 a. wearing                      b. wears                      c. wore                      d. wear



19. It was necessary .....her to come early.

a. to                                      b. from                                      c. in                                      d. for

20. We had to .....them yesterday.

a. help                                      b. helping                                      c. helped                                      d. helps

## 2 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – It is necessary for him to study hard. (**must**)

2 – They have to do revision. (**necessary**)

3 – Is it necessary for her to cook lunch?. (**have to**)

4 – He had to buy the books. (**necessary**)

5 – It is obligatory to fill in the form. (**have to**)

6 – Do they have to sell the car. (**necessary**)

7- It is necessary for them to arrive early. (**a must**)

8 – She no longer watches TV. (**any more**)

9 – Although they arrived early, they missed the bus. (**However**)

10 – It is against the law to park here. (**mustn't**)

11 – It is necessary to go to school on time. (**have to**)

12 – It is obligatory for her to have a passport. (**has to**)

13 – It was necessary for them to revise well. (**had to**)

14 – He doesn't have to go out. (**necessary**)

15 – It is forbidden to smoke in the hospital. (**mustn't**)

16 – You mustn't swim here. (**It is**)

17 – Was it necessary to buy the book? (**Did**)

18 – He played well. He lost the match (**Although**)

19 – Ali didn't have to hurry. (**necessary**)

20 – It is necessary to have a mobile. (**a must**)

## 7 – Write a paragraph of about (110) on

**The Olympic Games**



## Unit (8)

### How we learn

#### Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
intelligent	ذكي	muscles	عضلات
amazing	مذهل	breathing	التنفس
scientist	عالم	balance	التوازن
in fact	في الحقيقة	feelings	مشاعر
problems	مشاكل	nature	الطبيعة
certainly	بالتأكيد	sailors	بحارة
experts	خبراء	rivers	أنهار
ways	طرق	on paper	على الورق
languages	لغات	prefer	يفضل
control	يتحكم في	diagrams	رسوم توضيحية (بيانية)
bodies	أجسام	physical	جسدي
athletes	لاعبون - رياضيون	work with	يعمل مع

#### Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
matter	أمر - شيء	keep	يحتفظ - يحافظ - يستمر
do well	يؤدي جيدا	laptop	لاب توب
marks	درجات	relax	يسترخي
look for	يبحث عن	remember	يتذكر
online	متصل / عبر الانترنت	brain	المخ
troubles	متاعب	as well as	بالإضافة الى
get better	يتحسن	sounds	يبدو
quiz	اختبار قصير	modern	حديث
city	مدينة	technology	تكنولوجيا
country	دولة - بلد	puzzle	لغز



## Definitions

<b>balance</b>	being able to stand or move without falling توازن
<b>sailor</b>	someone who sails on boats or ships بحار
<b>control</b>	to make someone or something do what you want يتحكم في
<b>online</b>	using the internet متصل بالانترنت
<b>afraid</b>	sorry to say something خائف
<b>physical</b>	to do with your body بدني / جسدي
<b>puzzle</b>	a game that you have to think about carefully لغز
<b>trouble</b>	what is bad about a situation مشكله

## Stop Here

<b>kind</b>	طيب	<b>kind of</b>	نوع من
<b>breathe</b>	يتنفس	<b>breath</b>	النفس
<b>well</b>	جيداً	<b>will</b>	سوف
<b>make</b>	يصنع	<b>mark</b>	درجه
<b>homework</b>	واجب منزلي	<b>housework</b>	أعمال المنزل
<b>good for</b>	مناسب - مفيد لـ	<b>good at</b>	جيد في

## Language Notes

1 - How + صفة -----?

What + اسم -----?

How intelligent are you?

What age is Eman?

2 - make + مفعول + صفة

Remote control makes people lazy.

3 - have problems with مع / لدية مشاكل في

He had problems with reading.

4 - in different ways بطرق مختلفة

People can be intelligent in different ways.



5 – Control ----- very well يتحكم في الشيء جيدا  
Athletes can control their balance very well.

6 – find their way across ---- يعرف طريقة عبر  
Sailors can find their way across seas by using compasses.

7 – Write on paper يكتب على الورق  
Writing words on paper can help people to learn things.

8 – learn by + V + ing ----- يتعلم بواسطة  
Some people prefer to learn by drawing pictures.

9 – Work with يعمل مع او يتعامل مع  
It is better to work with other people to learn more.

10 – have a problem using + الشيء لدية مشكلة في استخدام الشيء  
I have a problem using the internet.

11 – find it + صفة + to + مصدر --  
I find it difficult to look for information on the internet.

12 – spend time playing يقضي وقته في اللعب  
I spend my time playing computer games.

13 – stop + مفعول + V + ing --- يمنع من  
Should I stop her playing games.

14 - good for the brain مفيد للمخ  
Sports are good for the brain.

15 – sounds like--- يبدو  
That sounds like a good idea.



## Function Box

### Talking about problems

- I am afraid that I have a problem using the internet.
- I find it difficult to solve this sum.
- The trouble is that I spend too much time on computer.

### Asking about and offering help

- Have you got any problems?
- Let me see if I can help.
- What is the matter?
- Can I help you?

## Book Text

### How intelligent are you?

**Being** very intelligent can help people to do amazing things. But what makes people intelligent? Albert Einstein was a great scientist, but in fact, he had problems with reading: he certainly was not good at everything.

**Experts** now think that people can be intelligent in many different ways. For example, you might be intelligent because you are very good at languages, maths or music. Some people are intelligent because they are very good at controlling their bodies. Athletes have this kind of intelligence and they can control their muscles, breathing and balance very well. Other people understand people's feelings, while others might be intelligent because they understand animals and nature. Sailors have an intelligence that makes them good at finding their way across seas or up and down rivers.

**If** people are intelligent in different ways, it means that they will probably learn things in different ways. Writing words on paper helps some people to learn things. Others prefer to learn by drawing pictures or diagrams. Moving or physical exercise helps some people, while others learn best by working with other people.



**What is Salma's problem?**

**Mother:**

I am Salma's mother, you asked to see me! What is the matter?

**Teacher:**

Thank you for coming to see me. Salma is doing well at school, but she doesn't always get good marks in her homework. I want to talk to you both about this.

**Mother:**

Have you got any problems Salma?

**Salma:**

I am afraid that I have a problem using the internet for my homework. I find it difficult to look for the information that I need.

**Mother:**

What do you mean Salma?

**Salma:**

When I go on the internet, I often see interesting games that I want to play online. So, I don't always do my homework.

**Mother:**

You know you should do your homework first before you play any computer games.

**Salma:**

The trouble is that I really enjoy computer games. It is quite hard to think about work when I know that I can get better at a computer game if I spend more time playing it.

**Teacher:**

Let me see if I can help. Where do you keep your computer at home?

**Mother:**

It is a laptop so Salma usually takes it to her bedroom. It is quiet there.

**Teacher:**

Ask Salma to only use the internet in a room where you can see her. In that way you know that she is working not playing computer games.

**Mother:**

Should I stop her playing all computer games?

**Teacher:**

Children need to relax and some computer games can teach you things. So, it is not bad to play computer games after she has finished her homework. But she must do her homework first and remember it is much better to play a sport such as tennis or volley ball. Sports are good for the brain as well as the body

**Salma:**

I like tennis. Let me see if I can play at the sports club next week.

**Teacher:**

That sounds like a good idea, Salma.

## Exercises On Vocabulary

### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

**Basma and Rehab are talking about her new mobile**

**Basma:** Is this mobile new?

**Rehab:** (1)-----

**Basma:** Who bought it for you?

**Rehab:** (2)-----

**Basma:** (3)-----?

**Rehab:** Because I passed my final exams.

**Basma:** (4).....?

**Rehab:** It is 2,000 pounds.

### 2 – Write what you would say:

1 – You ask your sister if she has a problem.

2 – Someone has helped you.

3 – You spilled Juice on your friend's books.

4- A friend of yours received a prize in drawing.

5- You ask a policeman to show you the way to the mosque.

6- You suggest going to the cinema with a friend on Friday.

7 – You invite your friend to go to the cinema.

8 – You accept your friend's invitation to play football.

9 – Your friend has invited you to his birthday part, but you are busy.

10 – Your friend look worried.

### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

Farid lived in a big house with a garden . One day, he was reading an interesting story . When it got darker, he switched on the light . Suddenly, he heard a loud cry of " Help ! Help " coming from the garden . He looked out of the window but he couldn't see anything . He heard the voice again . He thought that one of the neighbours' boys had climbed a tree and couldn't get down . He took his torch and walked to the garden . He searched it very well, but he couldn't find anybody. Finally, he thought that someone was playing a trick on him . So he went back to the house . As soon as he sat down, he heard the sound from behind him . It was sitting on the bookshelf, a large green and red bird . It was a parrot .

### A) Answer the following questions

1 - Where did Farid live?

2 - Why did he take a torch with him ?

3- Where was the parrot sitting ?





B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

4- Farid heard the voice -----

- a. once                      b. twice                      c. three times                      d. four times

5- ----- was making the loud cry of help .

- a. The parrot              b. Farid's friend              c. Farid's neighbour              d. A neighbour's boy

4 – Choose the correct answer:

1. ----- is a game that you have to think about carefully.

- a. puzzle                      b. physical                      c. trouble                      d. tourism

2. ----- relates to the body.

- a. mental                      b. physical                      c. spiritual                      d. annual

3. Using the internet means-----

- a . offline                      b. up-line                      c. online                      d. lines

4. When you are sorry to say something, you are-----

- a . happy                      b. afraid                      c. lazy                      d. intelligent

5. ----- is what is bad about a situation.

- a. trouble                      b. bubble                      c. double                      d. couple

6. I find it difficult----- this lesson.

- a – understand              b. to understand              c. understanding              d. to understanding

7. Mona always ----- her homework at 8 p.m.

- a. do                      b . does                      c. make                      d. makes

8.It is important for old people to continue to ----- their brains every day to keep them healthy.

- a . do                      b . use                      c. doing                      d. using

9. He gave me ----- advice.

- a - an                      b. a                      c. a piece of                      d. a kilo

10. ....intelligent are you?

- a. What                      b. How                      c. Why                      d. Who

11. That.....like a good idea.

- a. sounding                      b. sounds                      c. to sounds                      d. to sounding

12. Athletes have fantastic control over their muscles and-----

- a. breathed                      b. breathing                      c. breathe                      d. breathes

13 – Despite----- early, he missed the bus.

- a – arrive                      b. arrived                      c. arrives                      d. arriving

14. They can control their balance very.....

- a. good                      b. well                      c. happy                      d. sad

15. Experts believe that people can be intelligent.....different ways.

- a. on                      b. with                      c. for                      d. in

16. Some people prefer to learn by.....pictures or diagrams.

- a. breathing                      b. eating                      c. drawing                      d. moving



17. Thank you .....helping me.

- a. to                                      b. on                                      c. in                                      d. for

18. I find it difficult to look.....information on the internet.

- a. at                                      b. after                                      c. out                                      d. for

19. What is ----- for Salma than computer games?

- a. better                                      b. good                                      c. well                                      d. best

20. Have you got any -----? - I lost my money.

- a. good news                                      b. happiness                                      c. problems                                      d. friends

21. People who work on ships are -----

- a. sellers                                      b. customers                                      c. sailors                                      d. pirates

22. ----- fact, he had problems with reading.

- a. In                                      b. On                                      c. At                                      d. With

23. Being able to stand still is-----

- a. breathing                                      b. balance                                      c. sleeping                                      d. parking

24. ----- means to make someone or something do what you want.

- a. Deny                                      b. Drown                                      d. Kill                                      d. Control

25. Scientists have----- some important research into climate.

- a. done                                      b. dried                                      c. made                                      d. dropped

26. We used my father's computer to buy the book -----

- a. in-line                                      b. online                                      c. offline                                      d. up-line

27. I am ----- that we can't go swimming because the pool is closed.

- a. fried                                      b. afraid                                      c. sadness                                      happiness

28 – I didn't understand this----- . Do you know the answer?

- a. repeat                                      b. answer                                      c. questions                                      d. quiz

29 – Did you have any----- finding your way to the new school?

- a. trouble                                      b. trip                                      c. tribe                                      d. tree

30 – Everyone should do 30 minutes of ----- exercise daily.

- a. physical                                      b. menu                                      c. funny                                      d. fan



الفعل المنتهى بـ (ing) ممكن أن :-  
١ - يُستخدم كأسم في أول الجملة

- ▶ **Reading** is enjoyable.
- ▶ **Cooking** is very easy.
- ▶ **Surfing** the internet has many advantages.

٢ - ممكن أن تكون فاعل أو مفعول —

- ▶ I love **teaching**. (مفعول)
- ▶ **Washing** up is very boring. (فاعل)

٣ - ليس كل الكلمات المنتهية بـ (ing) تُعتبر أسماء —

- ▶ **Swimming** is fun. ( اسم )
- ▶ We are **swimming**. ( فعل )
- ▶ **Reading** is useful. ( اسم )
- ▶ She is **reading**. ( فعل )

٤ - يأتي بعد حروف جر

- ▶ Thank you **for baking** the cake.
- ▶ We congratulated her **on passing** the exam.
- ▶ He apologized **for breaking** the vase.

٥ - يأتي بعد بعض التعبيرات مثل

look forward to	يتطلع الى	congratulate on	يهنئ على
(be) used to	معتاد على	blame for	يلوم على
have a problem	لدية مشكلة	spend + time	يقضي وقت
object to	يعترض على	in addition to	بالإضافة الى
take to	يعتاد على	as well as	بالإضافة الى
because of	بسبب	lead to	يؤدي الى

1. He is looking forward to **visiting** Aswan.
  2. He spent much time **watching** TV.
- He is used to **arriving** late.

## Exercise on Grammar

### 1. Choose the correct answer

1. ----- tennis is my favourite sport.  
a. Play                      b. Playing                      c. Plays                      d. To playing
2. You should spend more time----- activities.  
a. do                      b. to do                      c. doing                      d. does
3. She prefers----- a book or the internet to find information.  
a. use                      b. used                      c. using                      d. uses
4. Hassan enjoys----- tennis.  
a. to practise                      b. practicing                      c. practises                      d. practised
5. Are you good at ----- new things?  
a. learning                      b. to learn                      c. learn                      d. learnt
6. Yesterday, they went -----  
a. shops                      b. shopped                      c. shop                      d. shopping
7. Thank you for -----me.  
a. helped                      b. helping                      c. helps                      d. help
8. We congratulated her on ----- the exam.  
a. pass                      b. passed                      c. passes                      d. passing
9. ----- the internet is my favourite hobby.  
a. surf                      b. surfed                      c. surfing                      d. surfs
10. She apologized ----- coming late.  
a. for                      b. to                      c. with                      d. by
11. I am looking forward to..... a good job.  
a. get                      b. gets                      c. got                      d. getting
12. He plays well in addition to.....the medal.  
a. winning                      b. wins                      c. won                      d. win
13. My father objected to.....up late.  
a. staying                      b. stays                      c. stayed                      d. stay
14. He got high marks because of .....hard.  
a. study                      b. studies                      c. studied                      d. studying
15. We congratulated Rahama .....she passed the exam.  
a. on                      b. for                      c. because                      d. because of
16. They blamed the driver.....the accident.  
a. on                      b. in                      c. from                      d. for
17. ....is my favourite hobby.  
a. Read                      b. Reading                      c. To reading                      d. to read
18. He won a prize in addition to ..... some money.  
a. win                      b. wins                      c. won                      d. winning



19. He spent his time.....computer games.

a. to play                      b. play                      c. played                      d. playing

20. She is fond .....drawing.

a. on                      b. of                      c. in                      d. to

**2. Rewrite the following sentences:**

1 – I thanked him because he helped me. (**for**)

2 – Magda likes to play tennis. It is her favourite sport(**Playing**)

3 – I congratulated her because she won the prize. (**winning**)

4 – He no longer plays tennis. (**stopped**)

5 – It is better for tourists to travel by bus. (**Traveling**)

6 – I hope to take part in the competition. (**taking part**)

7- Hassan would like to stay at home. (**prefer**)

8 – It is not healthy to lie in bed for a long time. (**Lying**)

9 – I blamed him because he broke the screen. (**breaking**)

10 – It is bad of him to steal things. (**Stealing**)

11. Tourists like to travel by bus to see parts of the country. (**travelling**)

12. Painting pictures is my favourite hobby. (**like**)

13. My sister finds it easy to learn new languages. (**learning**)

14. He is interested in reading. (**loves**)

15. She thanked me because I helped her. (**helping**)

16. It is healthy to eat fresh food. (**Eating**)

17. We congratulated her because she won the prize. (**winning**)

18. Helping people is a good habit. (**It is**)

19. They are keen to learn English. (**on**)

20. I want to visit Paris. (**look forward**)

**3 – Write a paragraph of about (110) words on**

**"Your favourite hobby"**



## Lessons (1-2)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
senses	الحواس	touch	يلمس
in Braille	بطريقة برايل	work out	يحسب - يستنتج
blind	أعمى	meaning	المعنى
accident	حادثة	a way	طريقة
village	قرية	improve	يحسن
equipment	معدات	called	يسمى
Paris	مدينة باريس	soldier	جندي
library	مكتبة	own	يملك
system	نظام	on paper	على الورق
dots	نقط	messages	رسائل
instead of	بدلاً من	decided to	يقرر
letters	حروف	make easier	يجعله سهلاً
signs	إشارات	printers	طابعات
took his name	سميت على اسمه	electronic	إلكتروني
add to	يضيف إلى	e-books	كتب إلكترونية
change into	يحول إلى	dictionary	قاموس
look up	يبحث عن معنى	adults	بالغون

## Lessons (3-4)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
set up	يقيم - ينشئ - يبدأ	include	يشمل - يُضمن
hand out	يسلم	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
achievement	إنجازات	concert	حفله موسيقية
invite	يدعو	orchestra	أوركسترا (عازفين)
deaf	أصم	Egyptian	مصري
during	أثناء	sign language	لغة الإشارة
weekend	نهاية الأسبوع	in Arabic	باللغة العربية
believe	يعتقد	weekly	أسبوعياً
communicate	يتواصل	plan	يخطط - خطة



encourage	يشجع	activities	أنشطة
take up	يأخذ - يعرف	open for	مفتوح لـ
special	خاص	slightly	إلى حد ما
moreover	علاوة على ذلك	education	التعليم

### Definitions

blind	not able to see أعمى
shape	a square, circle and a triangle are examples of this شكل
sign	words or pictures that give information لافتة
soldier	a person who works to protect the country جندي
system	a way of doing something نظام
adult	it is when you are 18 or older بالغ / راشد

### Stop Here

communicate in	يتواصل بـ	communicate with	يتواصل مع
later	فيما بعد	latter	الأخير
go shopping	يذهب للتسوق	do the shopping	يقوم بالتسوق (الشراء)
hear	يسمع	here	هنا
1950	عام ١٩٥٠	1950s	فترة الخمسينات
improve	يحسن	prove	يبرهن
look for	يبحث عن	look up	يبحث عن معنى

### Language Notes

#### 1 – blind people= the blind

This system is for blind people.  
= This system is for the blind.

#### 2 – finger اصبع اليد toe اصبع القدم

They use their fingers to touch the signs.



**My toe hurts me when I hit the door.**

**3 – make equipment for---** يصنع معدات لـ

**His father made equipment for horses.**

**4 – A school for -----** مدرسة خاصة بـ

**He went to a school for blind children.**

**5 – library** مكتبة لاستعارة الكتب

**bookshop** مكتبه/محل بيع الكتب

**I borrowed a book from the library.**

**6 – a system of dots---** نظام النقط

**The book has a system of dots instead of letters.**

**7 – work out the meaning** يعرف / يستنتج

**You should try to work out the meaning of the word.**

**8 – improve** يحسن / يطور

**prove** يبرهن أو يثبت صحه

**Braille wanted to improve the system.**

**He wanted to prove that he was right.**

**9 – decide to +** يقرر مصدر

**He decided to buy a car.**

**10 – make it easy for+** مفعول

**He wanted to make it easy for the blind to use.**

**11 – A book of signs** كتاب اشارات

**He wrote a book of signs.**

**12 – make up** يؤلف





He made up signs for maths and music.

13 – change--- into --- يحول الى

Some computers can change texts into Braille.

14 – e-book= electronic books كتب الكترونية

Some e-books can be read in Braille.

15 – Read in Braille ثَقْرأ بْلغة برايل

The blind man can read books in Braille.

16 – look up words يبحث عن معانى الكلمات

He used a dictionary to look up words to find out their meanings.

17 – would like to + مصدر

Would you like to go to the club?

18 – play in a concert يعزف في حفلة موسيقية

They came here to play in a concert.

19 – concert حفلة موسيقية

ball حفلة رقص

party حفلة مثل عيد الميلاد

We went to the concert for the music.

20 - عام 1950 -

فترة الخمسينات 1950s

The Orchestra was set up in 1950s.



Invitation

**Inviting people** دعوة الناس لشيء

⇒ Would you like to -----?

⇒ I would like to invite you to-----.

**Accepting invitations** قبول الدعوات

⇒ I would love to!

⇒ That/It sounds great.

**Refusing invitations** رفض الدعوات

⇒ I am sorry-----

⇒ I am afraid I can't-----

⇒ I would love to, but I can't because-----

Louis Braille

**Louis Braille**, who was born in 1809, became blind after an accident when he was three. At first, Louis went to school in his village, where his father made equipment for horses. When he was ten, he went to a school for blind children in Paris. In the school library, there were 14 books which had a system of dots instead of letters. When students touched the letters, they could work out the meaning of the words. Louis wanted to find a way to improve the system.

**Then** in 1821, a man called Charles Barbier visited the School. Barbier, who was a soldier, showed the students his own system of dots on paper. It was used by soldiers to read and write message at night. Louis decided to improve Barbier's system to make it easier for blind people to use.

**When** he was 15, he wrote his first book of signs. He continued adding more signs to his system. He also made up signs for maths and music. The signs took his name : Braille.

**These** days, new technology has made Braille even easier to use. Some computers, which can quickly change text into Braille, now have Braille printers. Electronic books (e-books) can also be read in Braille.

**You** can find Braille in many different languages, all over the world. There are even Braille dictionaries, so that blind adults and children can look up words and find out their meanings.

## The Deaf School in Cairo

The Deaf School in Cairo was set up in 1982 for children from all over Egypt. There are about 70 children at the school, where most of them live during the week. They go home at weekends and during the holidays.

\* At the school, students learn Egyptian Sign Language. They also learn reading and writing in Arabic and English, maths, science, P.E. and computer studies.

\* The teachers at the Deaf School believe that it is really important for deaf people to be able to communicate with people who can hear. They encourage the family and friends of deaf students to take up sign language themselves at special weekly classes for people who can hear. They also plan activities where both deaf people and people who can hear can learn about each other's lives.

\* More schools are now open for deaf learners all over Egypt. Moreover, slightly deaf students are now included in general education schools so that they can be with other students that hear well.

## Listening text

**Hassan:** Hi ! Tarek.

**Tarek:** Hello! Hassan. How are you?

**Hassan:** I'm fine, thanks.

**Tarek:** What are you doing later this afternoon? Would you like to go to the sports club to play football?

**Hassan:** I'm sorry. I'd love to but I can't because I am going shopping with my sister, Manal. She knows someone who plays in an orchestra. They are coming here to play in a concert soon so we are going to hand out information to people about the concert so I'm afraid I can't play football today.

**Tarek:** Tell me more about the orchestra.

**Hassan:** The orchestra which is called the Alnor wal Al Amal orchestra was set up in the 1950s for blind girls and women. They all read music in Braille.

**Tarek:** That's a great achievement!

**Hassan:**

Yes, it is. They travel all over the world and the next concert is here in two weeks' time. I'd like to invite you to it. Can you come?

**Tarek:** Hh! I'd love to! It sounds great.



## Exercises on Vocabulary

### 1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Nada and Safaa are talking about Louis Braille

Nada: (1)-----?

Safaa: He was born in 1809.

Nada: (3)-----?

Safaa: He became blind because he had an accident.

Nada: (3)-----?

Safaa : He improved Barbier's system to help blind people.

Nada : I think he was a great man.

Safaa : (4)-----

### 2 – Write what you would say:

1 –You invite your friend to go to the cinema.

2 – You accept your friend's invitation to play football.

3 – Your friend has invited you to his birthday part, but you are busy.

4 –You remind your sister to do her homework.

5 – You are asked about the most important inventions.

6 – You suggest taking part in the competition.

7 –Your friend has won a gold medal.

8 – You ask your friend where the Olympic game first held.

9 – You express your opinion of the match

10 – You are invited to your friend's birthday party.

### 3 – Read the following , then answer the questions:

In the 1960s , French engineers helped to design the world's first passenger plane which could fly faster than the speed of sound. It was called Concorde. It could carry 100 passengers but was noisy and used a lot of fuel. Concorde flew from 1969 until 2003.

Now . French and Japanese engineers are designing a new passengers plane that will be able to fly more than double the speed of sound" about 1200 kilometres an hour"

Engineers predict the new plane will be ready by 2050. It will be much quieter than Concorde and it will be able to carry 250 passengers.

#### A) Answer the following questions :

1- What is this article about ?

2- When did Concorde stop flying ?

3- How many passengers did Concorde carry?



B) Choose the correct answer from a,b, c or d :

4- How will the new plane be better than Concorde?

a - It will be cheaper

b- It will be noisier

c- It will be quieter and larger

d- It will be ready soon

5- The underlined word "it" refers to -----

a - Sound

b- the French

c- Concorde

d- fuel

4 – Choose the correct answer:

1. A ----- is a person who works to protect the country

a. soldier

b. player

c. thief

d. blind

2. ----- are words or pictures that give information.

a. signs

b. books

c. booklets

d. news

3. ----- means not able to see.

a . deaf

b. blind

c. lane

d. dumb

4. A ----- is a way of doing something.

a . diary

b. dairy

c. system

d. sense

5. You are an ----- when you are 18 or older.

a. baby

b. kid

c. doll

d. adult

6. A square, circle and triangle are examples of -----

a – share

b. shape

c. shade

d. show

7. They learn reading and writing ----- Arabic and English.

a. on

b. at

c. by

d. in

8. It is important for people to communicate-----others.

a. in

b. at

c. within

d. with

9. The family of deaf students should take-----sign language.

a. after

b. from

c. up

d. on

10. Deaf students are now-----in general education.

a. included

b. excluded

c. fired

d. killed

11. Reem's family enjoyed their holiday and they want to ----- again next year.

a. go on

b. go back

c. go forward

d. go in

12. The teacher ----- information about the concert.

a. handed to

b. handed up

c. handed off

d. handed out

13. The school was----- 40 years ago.

a – set to

b. set down

c. set up

d. set off

14. Ahmed usually plays the violin in a/an-----On Tuesdays.

a. orchestra

b. music

c. invention

d. spectator

15. The girl is -----, so she can't hear you.

a. blind

b. intelligent

c. tired

d. deaf

16. I would like-----you to the park on Saturday morning.

a. invite

b. inviting

c. to invite

d. invites



17. A .....works to protect the country.  
 a. sailor                      b. trader                      c. merchant                      d. soldier
18. The system that blind people use to read is called -----  
 a. Braille                      b. Graham Bell                      c. Benz                      d. Gates
19. The blind use their----- to touch and know what is written on a page.  
 a. toes                      b. fingers                      c. ears                      d. eyes
20. There are six ----- in each shape of Braille.  
 a. points                      b. dots                      c. full-stops                      d. steps
21. Braille's father made----- for horses.  
 a. equipment                      b. instrument                      c. fireworks                      d. quizzes
22. He could work----- the meaning of the words.  
 a. in                      b. out                      c. with                      d. at
23. The book for the blind has dots ----- of letters.  
 a. instead                      b. fan                      c. take                      d. as well
24. The word set up in the 1950s, means-----  
 a. started                      b. closed                      d. ended                      d. finished
25. " Hand out" information to people means-----  
 a. book                      b. buy                      c. give                      d. sell
26. A ----- is a part where music is played.  
 a. jail                      b. ball                      c. concrete                      d. concert
27. At The Deaf School, students learn Egyptian-----  
 a. sign language                      b. foreign language                      c. singing                      d. cooking
- 28 – It is important for the deaf to communicate----- other people.  
 a. in                      b. with                      c. at                      d. into
- 29 – people who are slightly deaf-----  
 a. can hear well                      b. can't hear at all                      c. can't hear well                      d. die
- 30 – I would like to ----- you to stay with us during the holiday.  
 a. invite                      b. die                      c. cry                      d. sleep



Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل : تستخدم ضمائر الوصل للربط بين جملتين وتشمل

**who – which – that – whose - where - when**

١ – نستخدم الضمير (who/whom) ليحل محل العاقل (people)

- ⇒ Mr Zaki, **who** lives next door, is a scientist.
- ⇒ This is the boy **who(whom)** I helped yesterday.

٢ – نستخدم الضمير (which) ليحل محل غير العاقل (things)

- ⇒ Elephants, **which** live for 45 years, are found in Africa.
- ⇒ This is the book **which** was written by Naguib Mahfouz.

معلومة هامة يمكن استخدام ( that ) بدلا من (who-which-whom)

- ⇒ A doctor is the person **who/that** helps sick people.
- ⇒ This is the e-book **which/that** he was reading.

ولكن لاحظ جيداً : - يجب استخدام (that) في بعض الحالات منها : -

١ – اذا جاءت الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة

- ⇒ He is **the tallest man that** I have ever seen.

٢ – اذا جاء بعض الكلمات في الجملة مثل (all – only)

- ⇒ I gave him **all the money that** I had.

٣ – نستخدم الضمير (where) ليحل محل المكان (places)

- ⇒ Aswan is the city **where** he was born.
- ⇒ This is the school **where** he works.



٤ - نستخدم الضمير (when) ليحل محل الوقت (time)

- ⇒ 2015 was the year **when** Basant was born.
- ⇒ Friday is the day **when** we go on a holiday.

٥ - نستخدم الضمير (whose) ليحل محل الملكية (possession) والملكية ممكن أن تكون

(noun 's) أو صفة ملكية مثل (my-his-her-its-our-your- their)

معاومة هامة يأتى اسم دائما بعد (whose) كما في الجمل الآتية

- ⇒ Ali, **whose** factory makes clothes, is very rich.
- ⇒ This is the man **whose** daughter is a doctor.
- ⇒ I saw the cat **whose** tail is brown.

معلومات وجمل هامة

١- عند الربط بين جملتين تتبع الآتى

- نكتب الجملة الأولى كما هي  
- نضع ضمير الوصل  
- نحذف المتكرر ونكتب باقى الجملة الثانية

- ⇒ Ali is the pupil. **He** won the first prize. (**who**)
- ⇒ Ali is the pupil **who** won the first prize.

٢ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (when) وتساوي (in-at-on Which)

- ⇒ Friday is the day **when** he arrives. (**which**)
- ⇒ Friday is the day **on which** he arrives.

٣ - يمكن استخدام كلمة (where) وتساوي (in-at which)

- ⇒ Cairo is the city **where** he lives. (**which**)
- ⇒ Cairo is the city **in which**he lives.





- ⇒ This is the flat **where** he lived.
- ⇒ This is the flat **which** he bought.
- ⇒ The post office, **where** he works, is big.
- ⇒ The post office , **which** is opposite the bank, is big.

### Exercises on Grammar

#### 1 – Choose the correct answer

1. Mr. Zaki, ----- lives next door, is a scientist.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. when                      d. where
2. Elephants, ----- live for around 45, are found in Africa.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. whose                      d. where
3. we went to visit my cousins in Luxor, ----- they have lived since 1970.  
a. when                      b. which                      c. who                      d. where
4. The children, -----enjoyed drawing in the sand, stayed on the beach all day.  
a. which                      b. who                      c. when                      d. whose
5. The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, -----my parents lived there.  
a. when                      b. who                      c. which                      d. whose
6. Mr. Adel, ----- factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich.  
a. who                      b. whose                      c. when                      d. where
7. This is the flat----- he lives.  
a. which                      b. where                      c. who                      d. when
8. This is the flat----- he bought.  
a. which                      b. where                      c. whose                      d. when
9. The girl, ----- smile is nice, is my cousin.  
a. who                      b. whose                      c. which                      d. where
10. He gave me all information ----- I needed.  
a. who                      b. which                      c. that                      d. where
11. The child,.....was crying, stayed on the beach.  
a. which                      b. where                      c. when                      d. who
12. Luxor,.....thousands of tourists stay, is near the Nile.  
a. where                      b. who                      c. that                      d. whose
13. English,.....all students study, is very important.  
a. where                      b. who                      c. whose                      d. which
14. The professor,.....works at university, knows a lot of information.  
a. when                      b. whose                      c. which                      d. who
15. My brother,.....muscles are very strong, carried heavy bags.  
a. when                      b. whose                      c. which                      d. who

16. This is the book.....Ali bought.

a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. when

17. The deaf are people .....can't hear.

a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. when

18. The bank,.....my brother works, is near the school.

a. where                      b. whose                      c. when                      d. that

19. This is the boy..... broke the window.

a. where                      b. whose                      c. when                      d. that

20. Ali is the man.....books tickets.

a. which                      b. who                      c. whose                      d. when

### 3 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1 – Tanta is the city. He lives in Tanta. (Where)

2 – Dina is the girl. We helped her. (who)

3 – January was the month. She was born in January. (when)

4 – This is the book. She wrote the book. (which)

5 – This is the city where we work. (which)

6 – Ahmed's cousin is a doctor. He lives in Assyut. (who)

7- Squash keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (which)

8 – The bank is near the school. My brother works there. (where)

9 – Ali broke the window. (who)

10 – Do you know the girl?-Her father is a doctor. (whose)

11 – This is the boy. We helped him. (who)

12 – I saw a man. He was carrying a bag. (who)

13 – Zamalek is my favourite team. Zamalek won the cup. (which)

14 – Ayman was the boy. He lived in Aswan. (who)

15 – I saw the cat. Its tail is brown. (whose)

16 – can you give me the book. You bought it yesterday. (which)

17 – Cairo is the city. He works there. (where)

18 – I met Ramy. He is a doctor. (who)

19 – This is the golden ring. (which)

20 – He lives in Tanta. (where)

### 4 – Write an e-mail of (110) about

"Inviting your friend to your birthday party"





